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ANNUAL REGISTER for 1773.

The Hiſtory of Europe. [xxxv. 680.]

THOUGH the year 1773 has not been productive of many great or ſplendid actions, it has poſſeſſed a kind of negative merit, in not being attended with all the evil which it portended. The flames of war are ſtill reſtrained to thoſe ſtates with whom they began; and if the probability of peace does not appear greater than at the beginning of the year, neither does the danger of extending thoſe calamities ſeem to be increaſed. Thoſe great armies in Germany and the North, which ſeemed to threaten deſtruction to each other, or to the reſt of mankind, have held their ſwords quietly in their hands, and are now ſo long accuſtomed to behold each other without emotion, that they almoſt forget their natural animoſities; while their maſters have endeavoured, by negotiation and new arrangements, to obviate the fatal conſequences of their colliſion.

It muſt however be acknowledged, that thoſe heavy clouds which overhung the political horizon are far from being diſperſed; and that whenever they burſt, it muſt be with a dreadful violence. The extraordinary power and uncommon activity of ſome of the continental princes, the jealouſly of others, and the ambition of all, are ill calculated for the preſervation of the public tranquillity. Nations are now become ſoldiers, and muſt find employment. Like the ancient marauders

ers of the northern hive, their countries are become too narrow for the ſupport of ſo many armed men. The preſent ſtate of quiet, or rather of inaction, is more to be attributed to mutual diſtruſt and apprehenſion, and a ſagacious caution, that waits for favourable circumſtances or accidents, than to a love of peace, or regard for juſtice.

The ſtate of Poland is ſtill undetermined. A diet indeed has been held, delegates appointed and treaties of ceſſion and diſmemberment ratified; and yet it would be difficult to ſhew that any thing has been really concluded. On one ſide, the loſers are obliged to ſubmit to an inevitable preſent neceſſity, ſtill hoping that ſome unexpected intervention of fortune may enable them to reclaim their rights: on the other, the demands of the armed claimants ſeem to increaſe with their acquiſitions, and the facility of obtaining them. Thus they both continue in their former ſituation; the one having obtained no additional ſecurity in his new, nor the other in his old poſſeſſions.

This has been ſufficiently ſhewn ſince the concluſion of thoſe treaties, by the late conduct of the Pruſſians with regard to Dantzick: and tho' the other two partitioning powers have not yet taken any ſteps of the ſame nature, there is little room to doubt that in proper time and ſeaſon they will follow the example. Indeed the meaſures they have all taken for a continual interference in the affairs and government of Poland, ſufficiently explain the nature of their future deſigns.

Diſtracted and torn as this unhappy country continues, it has not during this year preſented thoſe ſhocking ſcenes of calamity which had long made it a ſpectacle, as much of horror as of compaſſion. The vaſt armies with which it was covered having rendered all oppoſition impracticable, the pretences for cruelty were taken away; and the multitude of ſpectators, compoſed of different nations, and under different commands, being a mutual check upon the enormities of each other, the rage for blood dwindled into regular oppreſſion. Upon the whole, the condition of Poland is not worſe than it has been; nor are the poſſibilities fewer in its favour.

The fortune of Ruſſia has not at all been predominant this year with reſpect to the war. Their enemies become daily more habituated to arms, and have been beaten into order and diſcipline. Diſtance and ſituation were alſo much againſt them; and they have been taught by experience the difficulties of a Bulgarian campaign; a ſervice which can ſcarcely be carried on with a probability of ſucceſs, without the aſſiſtance of ſuch a fleet as can maintain a ſuperiority on the Black ſea. The rebellion in the Crimea, and apprehenſions of danger nearer home, prevented, however, ſome of the exertions that might otherwiſe have been made in the war upon the Danube.

It ſtill remains to be ſeen, whether it was a wiſe policy in Ruſſia, to attempt increaſing the bulk of that vaſt empire, by adding new conqueſts to thoſe boundleſs and ill-cultivated regions which ſhe already poſſeſſes, and which are perhaps at preſent too large for the graſp of any ſingle government. It may poſſibly hereafter be thought, that the immenſe waſte of treaſure and blood, which has been ſo laviſhly ſquandered in this purſuit, would have been much better applied to the great purpoſes of population and internal improvement; and that the glare of fruitleſs victories are a poor recompence for the diſorders excited by the conſequent oppreſſions of the people, and the real weakneſs that muſt enſue from ſo long and ſo violent an exertion.

It was evident, from the nature and ſituation of the countries, and the conſequences of former wars with the Turks, that conqueſts in Moldavia, Wallachia, or Beſſarabia, and victories on the Pruth or the Danube, were not likely to be attended with much benefit to Ruſſia. The gaining of a port upon the Black ſea was indeed an object of the utmoſt importance; but of ſuch a nature as to be attended almoſt with inſuperable difficulties, both from the fatal aſpect which it muſt bear to the Ottoman empire, and the jealouſy which it muſt excite in ſeveral of the European powers.

It ſtill remains to be inquired, whether the new acquiſitions in Poland, or the influence gained in that country by the court of Peterſburg, be equivalent to the loſs, expence, and danger of ſuch a war. Theſe will be found, upon examination, to be very inadequate to ſuch a price. If Poland ſtill continued to be, what it long was, a great and powerful nation, under the conduct of illuſtrious princes, and guarded by a nobility famous for their proweſs and military virtues, ſuch an extenſion of frontier would

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be a matter of real moment, and carry with it great additional security. In the present instance these circumstances are totally changed. Russia had nothing to apprehend from Poland, and much to gain by it. She has now obtained a large accession of territory in Lithuania, of the same nature with respect to soil and climate, and much in the same state as to cultivation, with those wide-extended, but half-desert countries, which she had already possessed in that quarter; and which will still require the time and labour of ages to be peopled and cultivated. Both the old and the new possessions produce the same commodities, have the same wants, require the same degrees of improvement, and are incapable of being of any use or assistance to each other.

With respect to frontier, for the neighbourhood of the peaceable, indolent, and impotent Pole, Russia has now extended her boundaries into contact with those of her jealous, watchful, and enterprising rivals; and has thereby laid the foundation (if the present system continues) for such endless altercation and disputes as must keep Germany and the North in a continual state of warfare and confusion. The wisest and most benevolent statesman could not have wished for a happier barrier than Poland, to prevent the clashing of the German and Muscovite empires; nor could the demon of discord have thrown out bitterer seeds of contention than it is now likely to produce.

As to the obtaining or preserving of an influence in Poland, her late measures have been attended with as little advantage in that respect as in any other. Russia before solely guided and directed the councils of that country; nor could she have been deprived of the great security and advantage which she derived from that unbounded influence, but by the most mistaken conduct, and falsest policy. She now divides her authority with the other members of the triumvirate, who will be sufficiently careful that she does not retain more than her share; nor will her dividend, in a future partition of the remains of that republic, be in any degree an equivalent for the advantages which she has foregone, in losing that supreme influence and direction by which she guided the whole.

Those schemes which were trumpeted throughout Europe, of totally conquering and subverting the Ottoman empire, however they might have been held out to flatter the imaginations of the people, or to answer purposes in negotiations for loans, could not have been seriously adopted by any statesman. If the practicability of such an event were even admitted, it could answer no good purpose, and would probably be highly pernicious to Russia. The eternal boundaries which Nature has placed between those empires, their distance, situation, and vast extent; the extreme difference of climate, and in the manners, customs, and religions of the inhabitants, are insuperable bars to their coalescing, and render it as impossible for Petersburg to rule the Ottoman empire, as it would be for Constantinople to govern the Russian.

The war in the Mediterranean has this year been attended with little honour, and with no other advantage than what proceeded from the taking of prizes. As a war of this nature is always very prejudicial to commerce, and has in this case been particularly so to the French merchants, it has given much umbrage to the two great branches of the house of Bourbon. And as the death of Ali Bey, and the return of Egypt to its duty, has cut off one of the principal sources of advantage that could be expected from it, and that the passage of the Dardanelles seems no longer to be thought practicable, it may still be a matter not unworthy of consideration, how much farther it may be consistent with prudence, to irritate the resentment of those princes; and whether any advantages now to be expected from a continuance of the war in the Levant, are equivalent to the risk of a rupture with France and Spain. This fleet, however, has been lately reinforced, and, it is said, will be rendered formidable in the ensuing summer.

The cession of the duchy of Holstein to Denmark is to be considered in no other light, than as a sacrifice to the present war, and is therefore to be brought as a discount on any future advantages that Russia may obtain by it. At the same time, nothing can be a clearer demonstration of the apprehensions which the latter had conceived, with respect to the designs of a near northern neighbour, than the great price which she has upon this occasion paid for the friendship of the former.

It was one of the most favourite and

darling projects with Peter the Great, to obtain, at any expence, and by any means, a German principality, with a vote in the diet of the empire. The watchful and prudent jealouſy with which even his neareſt allies regarded this deſign, prevented its accompliſhment. They readily joined him in ſtripping Sweden of its plumes, and adorned themſelves with a part of them; but prudently declined the honour of his becoming a nearer neighbour. This object, of which he was diſappointed in himſelf, he however wiſhed to obtain for his ſucceſſors; and it accordingly influenced his conduct in the marriages of his children; in conſequence of which, the late unfortunate Emperor Peter III. united in his own perſon the duchies of Slefwick and Holſtein with the empire of Ruſſia.

Such is the vanity of human deſigns and wiſdom, that this object of ſo much care and ſolicitude, though his original paternal inheritance, venerable for its antiquity, and of ſome conſideration for its value and extent, is relinquiſhed by the preſent ſucceſſor without any equivalent; Delmenhorſt, and the county of Oldenburgh, being in no degree to be conſidered as ſuch. It muſt however be acknowledged, that theſe duchies are of infinitely greater conſequence and value to Denmark than to Ruſſia; and that this ceſſion removes a bone of endleſs contention from between thoſe ſtates.

The deſpotiſm of the Ruſſian government can only ſecure obedience, while the rods and the axes are immediately before the eyes of the people; but as ſoon as diſtance, or any other circumſtance, ſcreens them from the immediate exertion of power, all diſcipline, order, and ſubmiſſion are at an end; and thoſe who were immediately before its moſt abject ſlaves, become at once the moſt arrogant contemners of all laws and obligations. To this untoward diſpoſition (which, where religion does not rivet the chains, is the inſeparable attendant of deſpotiſm) the Ruſſians owe a new war, which has this year broken out in the Crimea; where the Don Coſſacks, with others of their ſubjects, having revolted, and joined with the Tartars, and thoſe few Turks who were left in the country, have become ſo formidable as nearly to maſter the whole, and thus have rendered abortive all their former ſucceſſes in that peninſula.

A rebellion of a more dangerous nature has lately broken out in the borders of the kingdom of Caſan, owing, it is ſaid, to the extraordinary impoſitions laid on for the ſupport of the war, and the continual draughts of men carried off for the ſupply of the armies. For this purpoſe, notwithſtanding the great improvements in knowledge and ſcience which have taken place in Ruſſia, it was not yet thought too late to raiſe a new Demetrius from the dead. A Coſſack, whoſe name is Pugatſcheff, has aſſumed the name and character of the late unfortunate Emperor Peter III. He pretends, that he made his eſcape, through an extraordinary intervention of Providence, from the murderers who were deſtined for his deſtruction; and that the report of his death was only a fiction coined by the court, to compoſe the minds of the people, and reconcile them to the preſent unlawful government, by being cut off from all hopes of a better.

This impoſtor, who pretends to the greateſt ſanctity, aſſumes the garb of a patriarch, and beſtows his benedictions on the people with the air of a new apoſtle. He declares, that he has no views for his own intereſt, he being entirely weaned from the vanities of the world, and the remainder of his life devoted wholly to piety; and that as ſoon as he has placed his dear ſon upon the throne, he will again retire, to lead the life of a hermit. Notwithſtanding the groſſneſs of this impoſture, the pitiableneſs and marvellous circumſtances of the tale, operating upon the diſcontent and ignorance of the people, procured him an infinite number of followers; among whom, it is ſaid, were many of the nobility of the government of Oremberg, where the troubles began, as well as of the adjoining countries. This matter was regarded in ſo ſerious a degree in Peterſburg, that a manifeſto was publiſhed, Dec. 23. 1773, [98.] againſt Pugatcheff, and his adherents, in which the reaſon of the people was appealed to, for their guard againſt ſuch deluſions. General Bibikow, and ſeveral bodies of troops, have alſo been ſent to ſuppreſs the inſurrection: but as this matter only originated near the cloſe of the preſent year, and is not yet finally determined, the particular detail will appear in its proper place upon a future occaſion.

It is not probable that theſe rebellions will be attended with any extraordinary conſequences;

conſequences; they however ſhew the precarious ſtate of power in that empire: and it is remarkable that they are the effects of a war, which was probably undertaken to prevent ſuch commotions.

The campaign this year upon the Danube, though not productive of advantage, muſt, from its nature and diſtance, have been more expenſive to Ruſſia than any two of the preceding. Upon the whole, in whatever light this war is conſidered, when ſeparated from the glare of its victories, whether with reſpect to the waſte of treaſure, to depopulation, to the loſs of Holſtein, to internal diſturbances, or with regard to the removing of ancient landmarks and boundaries, and overthrowing the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of the North; thereby ſetting a precedent for the future breach of all faith and alliance, and forming precarious, unnatural, and dangerous arrangements and connections, in every point of view it appears to have been highly ruinous and deſtructive to Ruſſia; and that no probable ſucceſs or advantage to be hoped from it will in any degree compenſate for the evils which it has already brought, and the greater which it is likely to entail upon that empire.

Upon a review of the general ſtate of affairs at preſent, it ſeems probable, that a ſpeedy and final concluſion of the war cannot be unacceptable to the court of Peterſburg; and it may be reaſonably imagined, that if the negotiations for a peace are renewed, ſhe will prove moderate in her demands. The marriage of the Great Duke, with a princeſs of Heſſe Darmſtadt, and ſiſter to the Princeſs of Pruſſia, is of no other political conſequence, than as it may be ſuppoſed to operate in ſtrengthening the connection between the courts of Peterſburg and Berlin. The conſanguinity of princes is, however, only productive of effect, when their intereſts happen to draw in the ſame line.

The preſent year has been fortunate to the Ottoman empire; and though the events of the war have only afforded negative advantages, they are of ſuch a nature as to be of the greateſt importance. The abilities of a great miniſter, and the enterpriſing ſpirit of a brave adventurer, have given a new colour to all their affairs. Egypt is recovered, Ali Bey no more, order reſtored in the coaſts of the Leſſer Aſia, and their troops have ſhaken off their panic, and are at length taught to behold an enemy with a ſteady countenance. And though the inſurrection in Syria is ſtill kept alive by the Chiek Daher, it can now be attended with no dangerous conſequences; and the face of things is ſo much changed for the better, in the capital, the provinces, and the army, that it may be ſuppoſed it will not a little contribute to the reeſtabliſhment of peace.

No opinion can yet be formed, of the effect that the death of the Grand Signior (which took place ſoon after the cloſe of the year) may have upon public affairs. As little can be ſaid as to the character of his ſucceſſor. Princes are always exalted beyond the condition of humanity at their firſt acceſſion, and wonderful things are reported and expected from them. New reigns are generally vigorous in their beginning; and as it is not probable, that a prince, at his firſt coming out of a ſeraglio in which he had been confined for forty years, will have many opinions of his own upon public affairs; it may be imagined, that he will for ſome time be guided by thoſe whom he finds already in their poſſeſſion and management. By what has hitherto appeared, he is making ſuch preparations as indicate a proſecution of the war with redoubled vigour.

It would be a matter of no little difficulty to form even any conjecture, upon the conduct of the two great Germanic powers. Their inceſſant preparations for war, and augmentation of their armies, without any apparent object, preſent us with a myſtery, which can only be unfolded by its effects. The great encampments formed by the Emperor, and the movements of his troops on the Turkiſh frontiers, made it imagined that he intended to take an active part in the war upon the Danube; and it is not impoſſible that this apprehenſion had ſome influence upon the conduct of the Ottomans in the courſe of the campaign. As no hoſtilities have taken place, it may not perhaps be unreaſonable to imagine, that theſe motions were only intended to intimidate the Porte, and thereby induce it to enter into ſuch terms of accommodation as would have anſwered the views of the court of Peterſburg. It muſt at the ſame time be acknowledged, that it is far from being a certainty, that any ſuch coincidence of friendſhip and ſentiment actually ſubſiſts between any two of the partitioning powers, except in what

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immediately relates to their ſhares of Poland.

Among the evils engendered by the preſent age, there is no one perhaps more fatal in its tendency, or contagious in its example, than that which is now become faſhionable in Germany and the North, of reviving or ſetting up of obſolete and antiquated claims and titles. The dangerous ſucceſs which has already attended this conduct, will extend the evil, if not timely and effectually checked, to the looſening of all ſecurity, and the rendering all property precarious. A claim of this nature, upon the city of Hamburg, has lately been ſtarted, and put in at Vienna by Count Schomberg. As the title of the Hamburgers to their liberties, beſides an original purchaſe ſeveral times acknowledged and confirmed, and a public declaration by the diet of the empire in the year 1510, by which Hamburg was acknowledged a free and imperial city, was ſtrengthened by a preſcription of five hundred years ſtanding, ſuch an attempt, at any other period, would only have afforded matter for mirth or ridicule. The caſe is now however very different; and the Hamburgers having underſtood, that a neighbouring monarch was in treaty to purchaſe the Count's title, and had probably urged him to the ſetting up of the claim, the fate of Dantzick ſtruck them in all its terrors, and has given them no inſufficient cauſe for the moſt grievous apprehenſions.

A claim in ſome degree of the ſame nature, tho' not attended with the ſame terror, has been made by the King of Pruſſia upon the States of Holland. This claim conſiſts in a debt, of above a century ſtanding, and amounting to more than four millions of florins, which is pretended to be owing from ſeveral of the cities belonging to the republic, in the duchy of Cleves, to the houſe of Brandenburg. On the other ſide, it was ſaid, that this ſuppoſed debt, with the titles on which it was founded, had been expreſsly abolished by the treaty concluded in Auguſt 1698, between the Elector of Brandenburg, Frederic I. and their High Mightineſſes. As the demand for payment was however very preſſing, it cauſed ſome alarm in Holland; memorials were preſented, and anſwers returned; but the affair does not yet ſeem to be determined.

An exchange of territory has been much talked of, between the King of Pruſſia and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by which the latter reſigns his principality, and receives the King's part of the duchy of Cleves in return. Though it may be highly eligible to a weak prince, to get out of the talons of an overgrown neighbour, who ſurrounds, oppreſſes, and overwhelms him upon every occaſion, and that the value of the equivalent is not ſo much conſidered in ſuch a ſituation, as the immediate eaſe and ſecurity that attend it; yet ſuch an exchange, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, would eſtabliſh a moſt dangereus precedent in Germany. Propoſals would ſoon be made to other weaker princes, to induce them to accept of equivalents; and ſuch means would be taken with thoſe who were not compliable, to render their inheritances uneaſy, and of no uſe to them, that in a little time they would deem it a happineſs to obtain any exchange. Such meaſures are probably the firſt that will be taken, to prepare the way for a total change of ſyſtem in Germany.

Indeed that empire ſeems to be in as precarious a ſituation as it has been at any time ſince its foundation. The equilibrium is entirely overthrown; and it muſt be only by a ſeries of the moſt extraordinary events that it can be reſtored. The fate of the venal and arbitrary Poliſh nobility preſents a mirror to the German princes, which they could not too long nor too attentively ſtudy.

The total abolition of the Jeſuits, after they had for above two hundred years made ſo much noiſe, and by their intrigues created ſo much confuſion in the world, though it has been ſo long expected, is ſo remarkable an event, that it will ſtamp the preſent year as a diſtinguiſhed æra. The reduction of the eccleſiaſtical power is now become ſo general in all the Roman-Catholic ſtates, that it is no longer a particularity in any one; and thoſe incroachments, which a few years ago would have made the greateſt noiſe, and have been conſidered as matters of the moſt alarming nature, are now paſſed over in ſilence as things of courſe. Even the eccleſiaſtical princes are following the example of the ſecular; and the Biſhop of Liege, having met with ſome oppoſition in his attempts to ſecularize a convent of monks in his own territories, has appealed to the Emperor, as Lord Paramount, upon that occaſion. The

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event, with reſpect to the monks, is not doubted.

As there ſeems to be a faſhion in all things, even in virtues and vices, ſo it appears in nothing more remarkably than in eccleſiaſtical affairs. While it was the mode of the times, to confer honours, power, and poſſeſſions, upon the church, ſhe was overwhelmed with them; piety degenerated into a vice, and private men ruined their families, and kings their countries, only to make her too rich, and too potent. When this unnatural power and grandeur had produced the diſtempers incident to them, and it was thought neceſſary to pluck off the adventitious plumage, the tide of faſhion took the contrary courſe with equal rapidity, and ſeems now to proceed with an eagerneſs that threatens to leave only the ſkeleton behind.

The great commercial failures, which threw ſuch a damp laſt year upon all buſineſs in this country, arrived at their utmoſt extent, about the beginning of the preſent, in Holland; and were of ſo alarming a nature, and ſo extenſive in their influence, as to threaten a mortal blow to all public and private credit throughout Europe. Theſe failures were the effect of an artificial credit, and of great ſpeculative dealings in trade, as well as in the public funds of different countries; and though attended with an immenſe loſs to individuals, of not leſs perhaps than ten millions Sterling, took nothing out of the general ſtock, neither money nor goods being thereby leſſened. They would, however, by leſſening the value of thoſe commodities, have been as pernicious in their effects as if the loſs had been real; and nothing but the moſt judicious and timely remedies could prevent this fatal conſequence.

It is not to be wondered at, that the republic of Holland, ſo long the emporium of trade, ſhould have purſued the wiſeſt meaſures upon this occaſion; and that in a country of merchants, a number of private men, from their long acquaintance in monied matters, and knowledge of the viciſſitudes attending commerce, ſhould have acted a manly, ſpirited, and generous part, for the ſupport of public and private credit. But it was particularly fortunate, that without any time for pre-concert, ſimilar meaſures ſhould have been adopted by moſt of the other trading nations; by which means the fatal conſequences that were apprehended were in a great degree prevented, and the miſchief reſtrained from becoming ſo general as it would otherwiſe have done. Of ſome of theſe particulars we ſhall take notice in their proper places.

The dearth, which has ſo long afflicted different parts of Europe, has this year been grievouſly felt in ſeveral countries. Germay, Bohemia, and Sweden, have preſented ſcenes of the greateſt calamity, and multitudes have periſhed in that miſerable extremity, of wanting the plaineſt and moſt common neceſſaries of life. France, though in a leſſer degree, has been a conſiderable ſharer in this misfortune; and the diſtreſſes of the people have occaſioned riots and diſturbances in ſeveral of the provinces. Nor has the taking off of the bounty on exportation in England, with all the other meaſures that have been adopted to anſwer the ſame purpoſe, been ſufficient to remedy the evils proceeding from inclement ſkies, and unuſual ſeaſons.

No equal period of time, ſince navigation and commerce have brought diſtant nations acquainted with the affairs of each other, has preſented ſuch a number of earthquakes, in remote and different parts of the world, as the preſent year. From the arctic regions to the centre of Africa, and from the extreme eaſtern, to the weſtern Indies, the globe was every where convulſed, and nature ſeemed ſtruggling in ſome doubtful criſis. It has however pleaſed Providence, that the miſchiefs have in no degree correſponded with the apparent danger, and have been infinitely greater at ſeaſons when the ſhocks have been few in number, and confined in their extent.

Planting of wheat recommended.

IN 1773, *A friend to the poor*, in an *Addreſs to the farmers of Norfolk*, adviſed them to plant wheat, in the ſame manner as they plant beans; by which he ſaid there would be a ſaving of two buſhels of ſeed upon an acre; the produce would be more in this than in the ordinary way; and the expence of the planting (chiefly by women and children) would be leſs than the price of the ſeed ſaved.

Remark. A million and a half of people would be neceſſary to carry this project *generally* into execution, (*particularly* it would have but little effect), and a million and a half of working women and children

children is more than the whole kingdom can ſupply. *Sept.* 1773.

Anſwer. In Bawburgh, Marlinford, Barford, and Seething, four parithes in Norfolk, (in which almoſt every farmer ſets wheat), there appears an average of about 500 acres of wheat ſown annually, and which four parithes contain, excluſive of gentry, farmers, and their families, with the incapable and infirm poor, about or above 300 people, cottagers and their children. Now, from real obſervation, one dibbler, and three droppers, (that is, one who makes the holes, and three who drop the grain), will ſet ſixteen acres in two months, allowing them to work only five days in the week, which will require only 32 dibblers and 96 droppers, 128; ſo there remains a ſurplus of 172 inhabitants, excluſive of the farmers families. *Dec.* 1773.

Mr URBAN, *Kent, Aug.* 15.

ONE of your correſpondents recommends the planting of wheat, inſtead of ſowing it; and I am perſuaded, if that practice could be generally introduced, that not only the farmers, but the community in general, would be conſiderable gainers by it. As the proper ſeaſon is now approaching for making a beginning, give me leave to ſtate a few facts, in order to induce thoſe gentlemen who feel for the calamities of the poor, to turn their attention to this article, which, in my opinion, would be a ſure means of giving them relief.

All farmers know, that in a ſtatute acre there are 160 ſquare perches; but all farmers may not have attended to the diviſion and ſubdiviſion of that ſpace ſo minutely as to aſcertain the preciſe number of grains that are juſt ſufficient to replenith it with ſeed. This, therefore, is the taſk that I have undertaken to demonſtrate.

Let it then be remembered, that in 160 ſquare perches there are 4840 ſquare yards, and that in 4840 ſquare yards there are 43,560 ſquare feet. This being granted, it will follow, that, if the grain were to be planted regularly in rows, ſix inches aſunder, and each grain ſix inches apart in the rows, then 174,240 grains, equal to two gallons two quarts and half a gill of ſeed, would plant an acre, and each grain would have a portion of earth to nouriſh it equal to 36 ſquare inches ſuperficial, and in depth the whole ſtaple of the land to that extent, or in proportion to the depth of the tillage.

But that no fallacy may be apprehended from miſcalculation, in a matter of the utmoſt conſequence to the relief of millions, it may be neceſſary to explain the data that I have adopted. To enable me to proceed with accuracy, I conſulted Chambers's Dictionary, where I found that 24 grains of wheat are ſaid to be the ſtandard penny-weight, and the foundation of all other weights and meaſures uſed throughout England: but I was not a little aſtoniſhed, upon referring to the Statutes at large, to find ſo material an error in ſo celebrated a lexicographer; for by ſtat. 12° Hen. IV. cap. 4. 32 grains of wheat are made the ſtandard penny-weight, 20 penny-weights the ounce Troy, 12 ounces Troy the pound, 8 pounds the wine-gallon, and 8 wine-gallons the buſhel, the eighth part of the quarter, of wheat. From theſe premiſſes I calculate, that in every gallon there are 69,240 grains of wheat, and that in 2 gallons 2 quarts and 1 ounces there are 174,400 grains of ſeed, or 160 more than is abſolutely neceſſary to plant an acre; for I believe it will hardly be objected, that the ſpace I have allotted for each grain to grow to maturity, is more than is neceſſary for its nouriſhment.

This point being thus ſettled, I ſhall in the next place proceed to ſhew the amazing advantage that would be the conſequence of introducing this regular method of planting wheat, inſtead of the preſent random practice of throwing it away.

It is, I believe, agreed, by all the practical writers on huſbandry, that two buſhels and a half are the medium quantity of wheat ſown upon an acre throughout England; and it is not, perhaps, very diſtant from the truth: if we allow two millions and a half of acres to be the medium quantity of land annually employed in the culture of that grain, it will follow, therefore, from theſe premiſſes, that the ſaving of ſeed, in the firſt inſtance, will be a ſaving of 644,500 quarters of wheat, amounting, at the rate of 40 s. a quarter, to 1,289,000 l. Sterling; and yielding bread for 850,000 people, at one pound a-day for each. Let the reader then judge, what influence ſuch a quantity of wheat would have on the price, were it to be brought to market inſtead of being waſted upon the ground. — I am, &c. Y. D.

MASSACHUSET'S-BAY continued.

The regulating-bill was read a ſecond time April 22. and a warm debate enſued.

Mr Roſe Fuller ſpoke a few words againſt the bill, on account of certain papers reſpecting the charters of America not being laid before the Houſe.

Sir George Saville ſpoke a conſiderable time on the ſacred light in which charters ought to be held, and the impropriety of condemning the Americans without a hearing, which, he ſaid, was contrary to the rules laid down in every court of law in this kingdom. He ſaid, the Houſe of Commons ought to have heard Mr Bollan, as agent from Boſton; and cenſured the conduct of the Houſe much for hurrying the buſineſs off in ſuch a ſlovenly manner; he propoſed that America ſhould be heard in her own defence, although it were twelve months hence.

Mr Welbore Ellis anſwered him, inſiſting on its being the duty of the crown to take away or alter charters if they found them deficient of the purpoſe intended. He contended, that the American papers on the table were ſufficient evidence of the fact, and that it was not neceſſary for any further hearing. He ſaid, there aroſe great difficulties in their preſent form of government, which often retarded buſineſs, and which this bill would remedy.

General Conway was much in favour of America, and inſiſted they had done no more than any perſon would do when he found himſelf impoſed upon; that parliament ought to hear America at her bar, and know what ſhe had to ſay in her defence, before they condemned her. He ſaid, we had been the aggreſſors for ſix or ſeven years paſt, in enacting ſuch a variety of laws againſt them.

Lord North inſiſted, that the bill did not take away their charter; that it was not political expediency but political neceſſity: he ſeemed to lay much ſtreſs upon his Majeſty's ſubjects being abuſed by the tarring and feathering committee; and ſaid it was ridiculous to talk of bringing them to the bar, for they would not attend if ſent for.

Sir George Yonge contended much for hearing the Boſtonians before the bill paſſed.

Gov. Johnſtone imputed the whole of the diſturbances to the taking away the Governor's power; and ſaid, he imagined the accounts ſent home were either falſe or partial.

Mr C. Jenkinſon was much for purſuing the meaſures propoſed in the bills; he ſaid it was right to take away charters when they were abuſed, and to govern the Americans, as they were not capable to govern themſelves.

Mr Harris was for proceeding againſt the Boſtonians with rigour; ſaid all the diſturbances there lately were owing to our lenity for theſe laſt twelve years.

Sir Edward Aſtley anſwered him, and ſaid, it was better to ſee twelve years lenity, than to put theſe bills into execution, which would probably occaſion twelve years bloodſhed.

Mr Rigby inſiſted much on government's right to tax America; and deſired they would put themſelves on their guard, as America intended to decide the right by force of arms.

One of the principal alterations to be made in the civil government of Maſſachuſet's-bay reſpects the appointment of the council. Upon a preſumption that the Governor could not act in caſes of emergency without the advice and conſent of the council, their nomination is to be veſted in the crown. Gov. Pownall, however, contended, that ſuch a ſuppoſition was a groundleſs error. He ſpoke the point of fact as follows.

That although by the charter of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, the Governor is obliged to take with him, not ſimply the advice, but the conſent of the council, in the nomination of judges and other civil officers; yet it is from the power of the Governor's commiſſion, held under the broad ſeal, that all the commiſſions in the province are derived; and ceaſe with the determination of that commiſſion. All thoſe officers, except the Attorney-General, even the ſheriffs, which an Hon. Gentleman had conceived not to be ſo, and which the preſent bill directs to be appointed and removed by the Governor, are, according to the powers and privileges of the preſent charter, appointed by the Governor in council. The difference is, that in thoſe governments which are eſtabliſhed by the King's patent-commiſſions, the whole act of appointment is in the Governor; —

which act, indeed, he is by his inſtructions directed to do in council, with the advice of his council; yet in the act he is the ſole efficient: he may adviſe with the council, but he is not bound to take their conſent—he is not incompetent to the act without their conſent. His commiſſion gives him full power to act:—if he acts without the advice of his council, he does indeed break through his inſtructions, and may incur his Majeſty's diſpleaſure: but yet the appointment is good to all intents and purpoſes. The firſt is the act of legal power derived from the commiſſion; the ſecond is a matter prudential, with which the mode of the act is properly and wiſely accompanied.

In the charter under conſideration, the matter of inſtruction was made a component part of the act, by which the council were made a component part of the Governor, and ſo far forth of the ſupreme executive magiſtrate. This I have always thought to be an original and radical blunder. If the bill, as it was at firſt propoſed, had gone no farther than to the remedy of this error, I think there could not have been a reaſonable objection to it. But of that I ſhall ſay no more now; I have already given my opinion on that point.

Another gentleman (miſled by a conſtruction which ſome Governors have made of their powers) thinks, that the council are ſo much, in all caſes of government, a part of the ſupreme executive magiſtrate, that if they refuſe to act with the Governor, he cannot do any act of government, either civil or military. I know of no act in which they are conſtituted ſuch part, but in the caſe of the nomination of civil officers. In every other, the Governor, both by the charter and by his commiſſion, is perfect and complete, ſupreme executive magiſtrate. I am ſure I can ſpeak from fact:—I have, as Governor, without communion of power with the council, done every civil act of government. And as to the military, if it had been my misfortune to have been governor in theſe times, and if the interpoſition of the military had been neceſſary, I would not have applied to them for their aid: I would have ſent them an order. I am ſure there is no officer within the province would have dared to have diſobeyed it; they muſt have obeyed. The power to give ſuch order is both by the charter and the commiſſion (which are both under the broad ſeal) in the Governor, as commander in chief; and I know of no revocation of it, but by the mere letter of a ſecretary of ſtate, which could have no effect; but which was, at the ſame time, one of the moſt dangerous meaſures ever taken.

Upon this ground, ſuppoſed to be the fact, that the council are part of the executive magiſtrate, it is alledged as matter of crime againſt them, that they refuſed to act with the Governor at the time of the late riots; by which the powers of government were ſuſpended, the powers of the charter miſuſed, ſo that the Governor could not act: but as I have ſhewn that this is not the fact, the allegation of crime vaniſhes. Yet I muſt own, and I muſt ſay, that as it is always for the benefit of the public that the Governor ſhould adviſe with and have the advice of his council; that as it is always of benefit to government, that he ſhould take with him, and be ſupported by the authority of his council; and eſpecially in this province, where the authority of his council is of more ſolid effect than in any other; the council, and every member of it, are highly blameable, are indeed inexcuſable, whenever they refuſe to adviſe, whenever they with-hold their authority from the aid and ſupport of government. I do not know whether they be not liable to cenſure in refuſing their aſſiſtance, as they are by the charter expreſsly called *aſſiſtants*; but ſurely their conduct was inexcuſable, when, inſtead of aſſiſting, they ſought and took occaſion, in the midſt of theſe diſturbances, to bring forward as an act of council, a report fraught with all the matters of conteſt and diſpute, which were the very grounds taken as principles by the people engaged in the diſturbances.

The queſtion being put, it was carried without a diviſion. It was committed for the Wedneſday following.

The adminiſtration-of-juſtice bill was read a ſecond time on the 25th: no debate enſued, and the bill was committed for the Friday following.

On the 27th, the Maſſachuſet's-bay charter, granted by William and Mary in the 3d year of their reign, which was preſented to the Houſe on the 22d of January 1740, and ſeveral other papers, were referred to the regulating-bill committee; into which the Houſe then reſolved itſelf, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair. A debate aroſe on the dan-

gerous

gerous conſequences the bill would produce when offered to be put in execution. After the committee had gone through the bill, and filled up the blanks, a conſiderable number of freſh clauſes were offered, which occaſioned another debate, but no diviſion. The committee went through the whole of the clauſes, and the report was ordered to be received next morning.

The order of the day for receiving the report having been read on the 28th, a petition of William Bollan, Eſq; agent for the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, was offered to be preſented by Mr Dowdeſwell, praying that the bill for regulating the civil government, and the bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, might not paſs, until he ſhould have time to receive an anſwer to letters he had ſent to that province. Mr Dowdeſwell ſpoke much in favour of the petition; as did Mr Burke, Mr T. Townſhend, Sir Geo. Saville, &c. who all urged how highly cruel it was to paſs a law againſt any body of people, without hearing either them or their agent in their defence. The motion was very ſtrongly oppoſed by Lord North, Mr Wedderburne, Mr Dyſon, &c.

Mr Dowdeſwell premiſed, that he ſhould reſerve himſelf for Monday, when he ſhould be explicit in his oppoſition to both the bills; yet, from only opening his intention, he was inſenſibly drawn into the following ſpeech.

"The petition I have now brought up is, in the matter of its requeſt, ſo reaſonable, that I cannot perſuade myſelf the Houſe will reject it. I ſhould wiſh the affair might be ſeriouſly conſidered. What is the preſent ſtage of your progreſs? You are carrying through an act that is to work a total change in the chartered conſtitution of a free country, in order to prevent riots, and an improper conduct in the mob of that country; — and left, in carrying that act into execution, you meet with a reſiſtance that you expect, (and in that very expectation prove that they may reſiſt without the imputation of an unexpected crime), you bring in another to regulate the trial of offenders, by which you deſtroy the trial by jury, and drag the people acroſs the Atlantic to give evidence in Weſtminſter-hall: — regulations, the flagrancy of which has been ſufficiently expoſed, and branded in the manner they deſerve. The agent of the province, alarmed at ſo weighty a reſentment, and ſo cruel a puniſhment on the conſtitution and liberty of his country, for the evil actions of the ſcum of the people, preſents a petition to you. What is the purport of it? Only to pray you to ſuſpend your judgement until he can receive inſtructions from his conſtituents; — that is, he begs a whole country may not be condemned without a ſingle perſon authoriſed by it to appear in its defence.

Now, Sir, I think the prayer of this petition ſo perfectly reaſonable, that it appears impoſſible to be rejected out of the court of inquiſition. It is no inquiry whether your meaſure is juſt, or not; — we may admit it to be, in our opinions, juſt, proper, and political, and yet aſſert the neceſſity of hearing the province before you condemn it to a ſevere puniſhment. I will not ſay, it is wrong to act thus, — I ſay it is impoſſible; — common juſtice — the feelings of mankind, condemn it."

To the arguments on the other ſide Lord North made the following reply.

"I do not riſe with deſign to attempt anſwering every objection that ingenuity can frame againſt the meaſure; the moſt ingenious man will never be able to ſketch a plan, however ſimple, to which objections may not be ſtarted: the only point at preſent before us is, ſhould we delay paſſing theſe acts, in order to hear what the town of Boſton can ſay in defence of themſelves, — is there or is there not propriety in ſuch delay? I reply, that it would be abſurd. The fact of their crimes is authenticated; we want no freſh proofs; no gentleman has expreſſed any doubts: we ſhould therefore wait to hear how they might exculpate themſelves, (that is, the council and aſſembly), and lay the blame on the mob poſſibly. We ſhould ſuſpend our meaſures, to know what recompence they would make; we ſhould ſtop to hear their conceſſions. Are the friends of theſe acts every moment to recall to the minds of its oppoſers, the ſentiments they were full of at the opening of the buſineſs: "Go to the bottom of the evil, or let it alone; no more palliatives!" So, Sir, if the town of Boſton makes conceſſions and recompences, our buſineſs is done, and our purpoſe anſwered! Very far from it: theſe bills are not brought in for one or the other; they are to prevent ſuch horrid evils in future; to regulate the conſtitution on the plan of o-

ther colonies that flouriſh under their conſtitution, as much as Boſton with its anarchy; and to indemnify the legal executers of your decrees. View the affair in this light, and all your objections fail: let the whole colony appear at your bar, and every argument they can uſe, every conceſſion they can make, will all be relative to the paſt, not the future: theſe bills, Sir, have a much more uſeful and more neceſſary deſtination, the prevention of future evils. Should we now delay the progreſs of this important buſineſs, in order to go back into our old ſyſtem of palliatives, under the pretence of hearing what arguments may be uſed in defence of the moſt atrocious actions?"

The queſtion being put, That leave be given to bring up this petition, paſſed in the negative, 95 to 32.

Several entries in the journals of the Houſe were then read; after which a motion was made, and the queſtion being put, That the report be received this day four months? it paſſed in the negative. Then the report was received. One of the amendments made by the committee was diſagreed to; the reſt were, with amendments to ſeveral of them, agreed to; and a clauſe was added and an amendment was made by the Houſe; and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed.

On the 29th leave was given to bring in a bill for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North America; to be prepared, and brought in, by Lord Barrington and Mr Pownall.

It was ordered, April 29. that the regulating bill ſhould be read a third time on the Monday following, if it ſhould be then ingroſſed.

The ſame day the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the adminiſtration of juſtice bill, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair. Many clauſes were added, which occaſioned a ſhort but warm debate. One of theſe clauſes was, to compel juſtices of the peace to accept of a bail in charges or indictments for murder. Several of the gentlemen in oppoſition animadverted with great ſeverity on this clauſe, as totally deviating from all rules of policy, law, or common juſtice. The bill, with the amendments, were, however, ordered to be reported on the Monday following.

Lord Barrington preſented the bill for the better providing ſuitable quarters, &c. on Monday, May 2. It was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time next morning.

A petition of ſeveral natives of America was preſented to the Houſe, and read, May 2. ſetting forth, That the petitioners are again [135.] conſtrained to complain to the Houſe of two bills, which, if carried into execution, will be fatal to the rights, liberties, and peace, of all America; and that the petitioners have already ſeen, with equal aſtoniſhment and grief, proceedings adopted againſt them, which, in violation of the firſt principles of juſtice, and of the laws of the land, inflict the ſevereſt puniſhments, without hearing the accuſed. Upon the ſame principle of injuſtice, a bill is now brought in, which, under the profeſſion of better regulating the government of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, is calculated to deprive a whole province, without any form of trial, of its chartered rights, ſolemnly ſecured to it by mutual compact between the crown and the people. The petitioners are well informed, that a charter ſo granted, was never before altered, or reſumed, but upon a full and fair hearing; that, therefore, the preſent proceeding is totally unconſtitutional, and ſets an example which renders every charter in G. Britain and America utterly inſecure. The appointment and removal of the judges at the pleaſure of the Governor, with ſalaries payable by the crown, puts the property, liberty, and life of the ſubject, depending upon judicial integrity, in his power. The petitioners perceive a ſyſtem of judicial tyranny deliberately at this day impoſed upon them, which, from the bitter experience of its intolerable injuries, has been aboliſhed in this country. Of the ſame unexampled and alarming nature, is the bill which, under the title of *a more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice* in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, impowers the Governor to withdraw offenders from juſtice in the ſaid province, holding out to the ſoldiery an exemption from legal proſecution for murder, and in effect ſubjecting that colony to military execution. The petitioners intreat the Houſe to conſider what muſt be the conſequence of ſending troops, not really under the controul of the civil power, and unamenable to the law, among a people whom they have been induſtriouſly taught, by the incendiary

diary arts of wicked men, to regard as deſerving every ſpecies of inſult and abuſe. The inſults and injuries of a lawleſs ſoldiery are ſuch as no free people can long endure; and the petitioners apprehend, in the conſequences of this bill, the horrid outrages of military oppreſſion, followed by the deſolation of civil commotions. The diſpenſing power which this bill intends to give to the Governor, advanced as he is already above the law, and not liable to any impeachment from the people he may oppreſs, muſt conſtitute him an abſolute tyrant. That the petitioners would be utterly unworthy of the Engliſh anceſtry, which is their claim and pride, if they did not feel a virtuous indignation at the reproach of diſaffection and rebellion, with which they have been cruelly aſperſed. They can with confidence ſay, no imputation was ever leſs deſerved: they appeal to the experience of a century, in which the glory, the honour, the proſperity of England, has been, in their eſtimation, their own; in which they have not only borne the burthen of provincial wars, but have ſhared with this country in the dangers and expences of every national war. Their zeal for the ſervice of the crown, and the defence of the general empire, has prompted them, whenever it was required, to vote ſupplies of men and money, to the utmoſt exertion of their abilities. The journals of the Houſe will bear witneſs to their extraordinary zeal and ſervices during the laſt war, and that but a very ſhort time before it was reſolved here to take from them the right of giving and granting their own money. If diſturbances have happened in the colonies, they intreat the Houſe to conſider the cauſes which have produced them, among a people hitherto remarkable for their loyalty to the crown, and affection for this kingdom. No hiſtory can ſhew, nor will human nature admit of an inſtance of general diſcontent, but from a general ſenſe of oppreſſion. The petitioners conceived, that when they had acquired property under all the reſtraints this country thought neceſſary to impoſe upon their commerce, trade, and manufactures, that property was ſacred and ſecure: they felt a very material difference between being reſtrained in the acquiſition of property, and holding it, when acquired, under thoſe reſtraints, at the diſpoſal of others: they underſtand ſubordination in the one, and ſlavery in the other. The petitioners wiſh they could poſſibly perceive any difference between the moſt abject ſlavery, and ſuch entire ſubjection to a legiſlature, in the conſtitution of which they have not a ſingle voice, nor the leaſt influence, and in which no one is preſent on their behalf. They regard the giving their property by their own conſent alone, as the unalienable right of the ſubject, and the laſt ſacred bulwark of conſtitutional liberty. If they are wrong in this, they have been miſled by the love of liberty, which is their deareſt birthright, by the moſt ſolemn ſtatutes, and the reſolves of this Houſe itſelf, declaratory of the inherent right of the ſubject, by the authority of all great conſtitutional writers, and by the uninterrupted practice of Ireland and America, who have ever voted their own ſupplies to the crown; all which combine to prove, that the property of an Engliſh ſubject, being a freeman, or a freeholder, cannot be taken from him but by his own conſent: to deprive the colonies, therefore, of this right, is to reduce them to a ſtate of vaſſalage, leaving them nothing they can call their own, nor capable of any acquiſition but for the benefit of others. It is with infinite and inexpreſſible concern, that the petitioners ſee, in theſe bills, and in the principles of them, a direct tendency to reduce their countrymen to the dreadful alternative, of being totally enſlaved, or compelled into a conteſt, the moſt ſhocking and unnatural, with a parent-ſtate, which has ever been the object of their veneration and their love. They intreat the Houſe to conſider, that the reſtraints which examples of ſuch ſeverity and injuſtice impoſe, are ever attended with the moſt dangerous hatred. In a diſtreſs of mind which cannot be deſcribed, the petitioners conjure the Houſe, not to convert that zeal and affection, which have hitherto united every American hand and heart in the intereſts of England, into paſſions the moſt painful and pernicious. Moſt earneſtly they beſeech the Houſe, not to attempt reducing them to a ſtate of ſlavery, which the Engliſh principles of liberty they inherit from their mother-country, will render worſe than death: and therefore praying the Houſe will not, by paſſing theſe bills, overwhelm them with affliction, and reduce their countrymen to the moſt abject ſtate of miſery and humiliation, or

drive

drive them to the laſt reſources of deſpair. —— The Houſe ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

The regulating bill was then read a third time. A clauſe was added by the Houſe, That the Governor may appoint ſheriffs, but not remove them, and ſeveral amendments were made to the bill. After a long and warm debate, it was paſſed, on a diviſion, 239 to 64; the title now being, *An act for the better regulating the government of the province of The Maſſachuſet's-bay, in New England*, — [*New England* inſtead of *North America*]. Mr Cooper was ordered to carry the bill to the Lords.

The Houſe having ſat till half an hour after two o'clock of Tueſday morning, the receiving of the report of the adminiſtration-of-juſtice committee was put off till Wedneſday.

Accordingly the report was received May 4. on which there was a warm debate, but little or nothing new ſaid. The bill was ordered to be ingroſſed. A motion was made for printing the bill with the amendments; but it paſſed in the negative.

The ſame day the bill for providing quarters, &c. was read a ſecond time.

The adminiſtration-of-juſtice bill was read a third time May 6. Another debate enſued: the oppoſition were very ſevere. A clauſe was added and ſeveral amendments were made by the Houſe; and the bill was paſſed, on a diviſion, 127 to 24. Mr Cooper was ordered to carry it to the Lords.

In the Houſe of Lords there were warm debates on both bills. A petition from ſeveral natives of America, praying leave to be heard againſt them, was read, May 11. and ordered to lie on the table. —— The ſame day a petition was preſented from Mr Bollan, praying that he might be heard againſt the regulating bill: on which a debate aroſe, Whether Mr Bollan ſhould be called to the bar? and on the queſtion being put, came out, Content 21. Not content 57. The regulating bill was then read a third time: on which there was another ſtrong debate; and the queſtion being put, That the bill do paſs, came out, Content 92, Not content 20.

At the third reading of the adminiſtration-of-juſtice bill in the Houſe of Lords, a petition againſt its paſſing was preſented by Mr Bollan; and a motion for calling him to the bar, paſſed in the negative, Content 13, Not content 46. Then the bill was paſſed, on a diviſion, Content 43, Not content 12.

Both bills received the royal aſſent on the 20th of May [265, 6.]; and the bill for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North America, which did not occaſion much diſpute, received the royal aſſent on the 2d of June [325].

We ſhall conclude this article with what is given as the ſentiments of Meſſ. Dempſter, Sawbridge, Barré, and Fuller, on the adminiſtration-of-juſtice bill.

Mr Dempſter. I do not apprehend that the bill before you is at all adequate to the purpoſe intended; nor do I think that experience warrants the aſſertion, that a fair trial cannot be had in the colonies. Surely, the bringing men over to England to be tried, is not only a direct breach of their conſtitution, but is a deprivation of the right of every Britiſh ſubject in America. I ſhould have thought, that a power of reprieve, lodged in the Governor after conviction, would have been fully ſufficient, without bringing men to England. Whenever murder is committed, it muſt inevitably go off with impunity; for whenever any perſon preſent ſhall find he is to go over the Atlantic as an evidence, to the detriment of his family and his fortune, there is no doubt but that he will evade the neceſſity of his appearance as an evidence. This will be a means of ſubjecting the people of that country to aſſaſſination, in the room of legal trial; and the invariable conſequence has always been, that when a fair trial cannot be procured, the revenge of the relations of the deceaſed will exerciſe itſelf in this kind of cruel aſſaſſination. I, perhaps, may be wrong in my ideas; but I have looked into the hiſtory of that country with care and circumſpection, and it has inſpired me with the higheſt veneration for thoſe of the firſt ſettlers. They emigrated when that Star-Chamber doctrine was practiſed in this country, oppreſſed as they thought themſelves by the mother-country, by the cruelty of thoſe arbitrary laws, ſooner than ſuffer themſelves to be oppreſſed by tyranny. They choſe rather to combat with tygers and Indians in America, than to live in a place where oppreſſion and tyranny ruled. It is no new thing, that they have refuſed to comply with the payment of taxes demanded from this country: this exemption is a very old

demand

demand of theirs, and ſupported by their charter. Impriſonment of two perſons who held this kind of doctrine, was made in the time of Sir Edmund Andrews, who was then Governor; and the Americans paſſed a law, declaring, that this country had no right to tax. It is true, when that law came over here, it was rejected. Let gentlemen conſider, that if we tax America at this preſent period, her trade and every thing elſe will decline. I think that Boſton has the moſt merit with this country of any place I know: ſhe is a moſt valuable ally, or a ſubordinate colony; take it in either ſenſe, her poſſeſſion is ineſtimable: but I really fear very much, if the Americans are to be thus treated without the parties being heard. I do not like to ſee public liberty, and the rights of perſons, infringed. There are two articles in the bill which I cannot blame the Americans for reſiſting; I mean, that of the council and the judges being choſen by the crown. The ancient way which their charter directed of chuſing their council, was far more eligible; they were men that were at a certain old age, to which experience generally adds wiſdom, that were elected council: but this is a new ſyſtem, that carries with it neither experience nor wiſdom; and I think the change unneceſſary, though not oppreſſive. I think the office of ſheriff is more oppreſſive, becauſe he is an engine of power in the hands of the Governor. Nor do I approve of taking away the town-meetings; there is but one precedent of this kind to be found in hiſtory, but I could wiſh on the preſent occaſion that a ſecond had not been made.

Mr Sawbridge. The oppoſition I have given to theſe meaſures does not proceed from a ſettled diſpoſition againſt adminiſtration, nor do I do it for the ſake of popularity; it is for the love of that liberty which I have always been ſtrengthened in, and bred in by education. I had rather bear the badge of the pariſh than that of apoſtaſy. It has been urged in debate, that this country has a right to purſue thoſe meaſures adopted in the bill, and that neceſſity is the ground and argument which urges it on. But pray let me aſk who is to be the judge of that neceſſity? A nation ſurely cannot be called a free nation, where another has a right to draw money out of their pockets; but I cannot underſtand how any one can agree with theſe meaſures, and deny the right of taxation. If you exerciſe an authority which does not belong to you, or if you force an illegal authority, they have a right to reſiſt. I do not ſee any neceſſity for bringing over the people to be tried by a jury of England: I think the crown ſhould have lodged a power in the Governor to pardon, and I ſhould have thought it the brighteſt jewel in it on this occaſion. You ſay, that the Governor is to uſe his diſcretion with regard to the having a fair trial: but by this bill the Governor, I ſay, is not the judge of that, for it muſt be upon the oath of a witneſs; he muſt believe that witneſs, and no diſcretion is left in the Governor. No man will become a voluntary evidence on ſuch an occaſion; he will ſooner fly from that ſituation, than be tranſported to England. By that means juſtice will be evaded, as evidence cannot be had, and the people will ſoon take upon themſelves to revenge their own injuries.

Colonel Barré. I think it criminal to ſit ſtill upon the final deciſion of this queſtion, as I cannot in any ſhape approve of the meaſure. I think the perſons whom you employ to execute your laws, might have been protected in the execution of their duty in a leſs exceptionable manner than the bill propoſes. Your army, in that country, has the caſting voice; and it is dangerous to put any more power into their hands. Conſider how long they will be content with 4d. per day; I am afraid not long. You have had one meeting already, you may ſoon have another; the people of America will receive theſe regulations as edicts from an arbitrary government. The heavieſt offence they have been guilty of is, that they have reſiſted that law which bears ſuch an arbitrary caſt. I want to know if we, in this country, had not reſiſted ſuch arbitrary laws in certain ancient times, whether we ſhould have exiſted as a Houſe of Commons here this day? I object much againſt the doctrine which I have heard laid down, that the particular exigency of the caſe countenanced the meaſure. I do not apprehend the Americans will abandon their principles; for if they ſubmit, they are ſlaves: I therefore execrate the preſent meaſures in the manner propoſed.

Mr Fuller. I will now take my leave of the whole plan, and will give you my free opinion of it. You will commence your ruin from this day: if you don't

repeal

repeal that tax which created all this diſturbance, you will have no degree of confidence with the Americans: people won't truſt you when your credit is gone. You may, I ſay, date your ruin from this day; and, I am ſorry to ſay, that not only this Houſe has fallen into that error, but that the people of this country approve of the meaſure. I find the people wiſh for the meaſures propoſed in this bill, as much as the majority here: it is not all owing to the junto of a miniſtry that theſe meaſures are taken, it is the people at large whom I am ſorry to ſay are miſled; they are in an error, but a ſhort time will prove the evil tendency of this bill. I think this bill before us bears the leaſt injury of any of the three; but if there ever was a nation running headlong to its ruin, it is this.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Alloa, Aug.* 29. 1774.

I Met accidentally the other day with a curioſity, that wears all the appearance of an *antique*. It is a warlike braſs inſtrument, ſomething of the dagger-kind, and two-edged. It might have been originally about twenty inches long, but at preſent meaſures only eighteen and five eighths (being broke in the point), and weighs full one pound and four ounces Engliſh.

It has had four braſs nails where it was joined to the helve, one of which is loſt: and it would ſeem to have been fixed in the wood or handle by a tong; as part of a larger bore diſcovers itſelf in the centre, where it has been broke off; for nothing but the metal remains.

This inſtrument was fiſhed out of the Forth, in a ſalmon-net, with part of a human ſkull on its point, in the month of May or June laſt, at Cambus, about two miles weſt from this town, and ſold to a clockmaker here.

From the circumſtance of the ſkull, it might be conjectured to have been a weapon, reſembling, in ſome meaſure, the half-pikes uſed by our foot-officers, and ſeems equally well calculated for cut and thruſt.

Mr Kennet, in his *Roman Antiquities*, makes no mention of any ſuch weapon: for, according to the authorities he quotes, the Roman foot were armed with ſwords of the Spaniſh make, (being ſuperior in temper to any other), and reſembling Turkiſh ſcimitars; and with *haſtæ*, or miſſive javelins, ſeven to every man.

The *haſtati* fought with ſpears in the more early times of the empire; which, from the inconvenience attending their length and weight, came afterwards into diſuſe.

I imagine I have obſerved a figure of a ſimilar kind, in Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*; but cannot now recollect, whether it was a Britiſh or a foreign weapon: ſo that any particular deſcription I can pretend to give of it further, muſt fall very far ſhort of the *awful* original, and convey but a feeble idea of that uncommon tool of death.

From the helve it ſcoops inward a good deal, and tapers gently upward for five inches, when it riſes in an elliptic form, for about eight inches more, and then appears to have terminated ſomewhat rapidly in the point. It is one inch and five eighths over, where broadeſt.

As the *banks of the Forth* obtain a very reſpectable proportion in our *claſſic* or *hiſtoric* ground, your honouring this with a corner in your Magazine, may poſſibly induce ſome *adept* in antiquity to account, why ſuch an engine of deſtruction is of braſs, — by what nation uſed, — at what battle, &c. &c.: for its ragged edges would betray its mixing officiouſly in many a *brulzie*, till at laſt both it and its trophy were drowned in the Forth.

I am, &c. PALAIOTEPHILUS.

We imagine that the inſtrument here deſcribed is the braſs ſword made uſe of by the Romans, having ſeen one of them entire, which is at preſent in the Advocates library, Edinburgh. Cal. Merc.

Rules to preſerve health in hot climates.

1. ABſtain from all exceſs in ſpirituous liquors.

2. Avoid the evening-dews, or wetting the feet; or if theſe be at any time unavoidable, plunge as ſoon as poſſible the whole body into water.

3. Bathe every morning in ſea-water, if it can be conveniently done: but where that cannot eaſily be come at, diſſolve an ounce of ſalt in a baſon of water, and waſh the ſkin all over with it; and having ſo done, put on the cloaths without drying the ſkin.

Thoſe who will obſerve theſe eaſy rules, may live as ſafely, and enjoy as good health, in the hotteſt, as they do in the moſt temperate climates.

AME-

AMERICAN PAPERS, &c. [361.]

A concise account of the colony of Massachuset's-bay, drawn up, in the years 1770 *and* 1771, *from the best authorities that could be had in New England.*

THE province of Massachuset's-bay is divided into fourteen counties, and is generally thought to contain nearly 250,000 inhabitants.

The council is composed of twenty-eight members, chosen by the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives consists of about one hundred and twenty-eight or twenty-nine deputies, sent from the different towns: of these Boston sends four members. — The number now and then varies, some of the towns omitting to chuse members; for which they are fined.

There are five judges in the superior court of judicature for the province. Besides that court, every county has an inferior court, composed of four judges.

There are about 400 religious assemblies in the colony, mostly Independents; the rest are four or five Presbyterian meetings, with some assemblies of Baptists and Quakers; in all the colony there are only thirteen English churches.

They have a college, founded in 1638, at Cambridge, four miles from Boston, in which are three professorships, Divinity, Mathematics and Philosophy, and Oriental Languages. This college has very lately made a number of the Independent clergy Doctors in Divinity. The same thing was attempted in 1692, under the authority of an act of their general court; but that act was disallowed by the King in council. At that time the Rev. Mr Mather, President of the College, was the only person honoured with a diploma.

The militia consists of between thirty and forty regiments, very badly disciplined.

There are three customhouses in the province, at Boston, Salem, and Falmouth; all the other sea-port towns are branches of these three ports.

In this province are no less than 500 justices of the peace.

As to the capital, which is Boston, it is ruled by seven men, chosen yearly, called *selectmen*. In the town is a militia regiment of twelve companies, a troop of horse-guards, a company of cadets, a company and train of artillery, all militia.

The climate is but indifferent; it is intolerably hot in summer, and intolerably cold in winter: during four or five months in winter the ice, from one to two feet thick, covers the streets of Boston. The inhabitants do not exceed 13,000. In 1768 there died of white people 369, of black 48; total 417. The christenings amounted to 414. Now admitting that only one person out of 31 dies yearly, we shall not find the inhabitants exceed the above-mentioned number. Consumptions make great havock amongst them.

The harbour is a very large and a very good one, and they carry on a very extensive trade where-ever they can sell their commodities; which consist principally of fish, oil, lumber, rum of their own distilling, pot and pearl ashes, shipping of all sorts, &c. &c. &c. In 1768, 629 vessels were cleared out from Boston, and the same year 566 entered. Of the vessels cleared out, 43 were for London, 22 for other parts of the island, four for Ireland; in all for G. Britain and Ireland 69. For different parts of Europe 22; for the West Indies 138; for the colonies on the American continent 400. Of the vessels entered inward, 67 were from G. Britain and Ireland; 16 from different parts of Europe; 150 from the West Indies; and 333 from the continental colonies.

AMERICUS.

At a legal and very full meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, by adjournment, at Faneuil-hall, June 17. 1774, the Hon. John Adams, Esq; Moderator, upon a motion made, the town again entered into the consideration of that article in the warrant, viz. "To consider and determine what measures are proper to be taken upon the present exigency of our public affairs, more especially relative to the late edict of a British parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston, and annihilating the trade of this town[284.]." And after very serious debates thereon,

Voted, (with only one dissentient), That the committee of correspondence be enjoined forthwith to write to all the other colonies, acquainting them, that we are not idle; that we are deliberating upon the steps to be taken on the present exigencies of our public affairs; that our brethren, the landed interest of this province, with an unexampled spirit and unanimity, are entering into a non-consumption agreement; and that we are

waiting with anxious expectation for the result of a continental congreſs, whoſe meeting we impatiently deſire, in whoſe wiſdom and firmneſs we can confide, and in whoſe determinations we ſhall chearfully acquieſce.

Agreeable to order, the committee of correſpondence laid before the town ſuch letters as they had received in anſwer to the circular letters wrote by them to the ſeveral colonies, and alſo the ſea-port towns in this province, ſince the reception of the Boſton-port bill; and the ſame being publicly read,

Voted, unanimouſly, That our warmeſt thanks be tranſmitted to our brethren on the continent, for that humanity, ſympathy, and affection, with which they have been inſpired, and which they have expreſſed towards this diſtreſſed town at this important ſeaſon.

Voted, unanimouſly, That the thanks of this town be, and hereby are, given to the committee of correſpondence, for their faithfulneſs in the diſcharge of their truſt, and that they be deſired to continue their vigilance and activity in that ſervice.

New York, June 27. The following is a copy of the letter wrote by the committee of fifty-one of this town, to the committee of correſpondence for the town of Boſton. [284.]

"Gentlemen, The alarming meaſures of the Britiſh parliament, relative to your ancient and reſpectable town, which has ſo long been the ſeat of freedom, fills the inhabitants of this city with inexpreſſible concern. As a ſiſter-colony, ſuffering in defence of the rights of America, we conſider your injuries as a common cauſe, to the redreſs of which it is equally our duty and our intereſt to contribute. But what ought to be done in a ſituation ſo truly critical, while it employs the anxious thoughts of every generous mind, is very hard to be determined. Our citizens have thought it neceſſary to appoint a large committee, conſiſting of fifty-one perſons, to correſpond with our ſiſter-colonies in this and every other matter of public moment; and at ten o'clock this forenoon we were firſt aſſembled. Your letter, incloſing the vote of the town of Boſton, and the letter of your committee of correſpondence, were immediately taken into conſideration. While we think you juſtly intitled to the thanks of your ſiſter-colonies, for aſking their advice on a caſe of ſuch extenſive conſequences, we lament our inability to relieve your anxiety by a deciſive opinion. The cauſe is general, and concerns a whole continent, who are equally intereſted with you and us; and we foreſee that no remedy can be of avail, unleſs it proceed from the joint act and approbation of all. From a virtuous and ſpirited union much may be expected, while the feeble efforts of a few will only be attended with miſchief and diſappointment to themſelves, and triumph to the adverſaries of our liberty. Upon theſe reaſons we conclude, that a congreſs of deputies, from the colonies in general, is of the utmoſt moment; that it ought to be aſſembled without delay, and ſome unanimous reſolutions formed in this fatal emergency, not only reſpecting your deplorable circumſtances, but for the ſecurity of our common rights. Such being our ſentiments, it muſt be premature to pronounce any judgement on the expedient which you have ſuggeſted. We beg, however, that you will do us the juſtice to believe, that we ſhall continue to act with a firm and becoming regard to American freedom, and to cooperate with our ſiſter colonies in every meaſure which ſhall be thought ſalutary, and conducive to the public good.

We have nothing to add, but that we ſincerely condole with you in your unexampled diſtreſſes, and to requeſt your ſpeedy opinion of the propoſed congreſs, that if it ſhould meet with your approbation, we may exert our utmoſt endeavours to carry it into execution.—By order of the Committee of Correſpondence,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Worceſter, held there on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1774, purſuant to an application made to the ſelectmen by forty-three voters and freeholders of the ſame town, dated the 20th day of May laſt; therein, among other things, declaring their juſt apprehenſion of the fatal conſequences that may follow the many riotous and ſeditious actions that of late times have been done and perpetrated in divers places within this province, &c.; the votes and proceedings of which meeting are by us deemed irregular and arbitrary:

Wherefore we, ſome of us who were petitioners for the ſaid meeting, and others, inhabitants of the town, hereunto ſubſcribing

ſubſcribing, thinking it our indiſpenſable duty, in theſe late days of licentiouſneſs and diſtraction, in theſe times of diſorder and confuſion in too many of the towns within this province, to bear teſtimony, in the moſt open and unreſerved manner, againſt all riotous, diſorderly, and ſeditious practices, muſt therefore now declare, that it is with the deepeſt concern for public peace and order, that we behold ſo many, who we uſed to eſteem ſober, peaceable men, ſo far deceived, deluded, and led aſtray, by the artful, crafty, and inſidious practices of ſome evil-minded and ill-diſpoſed perſons; who under the diſguiſe of patriotiſm, and falſely ſtyling themſelves the friends of liberty; ſome of them neglecting their own proper buſineſs and occupation, in which they ought to be employed for the ſupport of their families; ſpending their time in diſcourſing of matters they do not underſtand; raiſing and propagating falſehoods and calumnies of thoſe men they look up to with envy, and on whoſe fall and ruin they wiſh to riſe; intending to reduce all things to a ſtate of tumult, diſorder, and confuſion:

And in purſuance of theſe evil purpoſes and practices, they have impoſed on the underſtanding of ſome, corrupted the principles of others, and diſtracted the minds of many, who, under the influence of this deluſion, have been tempted to act a part that may prove, and that has already proved, extremely prejudicial to the province, and, as it may be, fatal to themſelves, bringing into real danger, and in many inſtances deſtroying, that liberty and property we all hold ſo ſacred; and which they vainly and impiouſly boaſt of defending at the expence of their blood and treaſure:

And as it appears to us, that many of this town ſeem to be led aſide by ſtrange opinions, and are prevented coming to ſuch prudent votes and reſolutions as might be for the general good, and the advantage of this town in particular, agreeable to the requeſt of the petitioners for this meeting:

And as the town has refuſed to diſmiſs the perſons ſtyling themſelves the Committee of Correſpondence for the town, and has alſo refuſed ſo much as to call on them to render an account of their paſt dark and pernicious proceedings:

We, therefore, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do each of us declare and proteſt, that it is our firm opinion, that the Committees of Correſpondence in the ſeveral towns of this province, being creatures of modern invention, and conſtituted as they be, are a public grievance, having no legal foundation, contrived by a junto to ſerve particular deſigns and purpoſes of their own; and that they, as they have been, and now are managed in this town, are a nuiſance.

And we fear it is in a great meaſure owing to the baneful influence of ſuch committees, that the teas of immenſe value, lately belonging to the Eaſt-India company, were not long ſince ſcandalouſly deſtroyed in Boſton; and that many other enormous acts of violence and oppreſſion have been perpetrated; whereby the lives of many honeſt worthy perſons have been endangered, and their property deſtroyed.

It is by theſe committees alſo that papers have been lately publiſhed, and are now circulating through the province, inviting, and wickedly tempting all perſons to ſign them; fully implying, if not expreſsly denouncing, the deſtruction of all that refuſe to ſubſcribe thoſe unlawful combinations, tending directly to ſedition, civil war, and rebellion.

Theſe, and all ſuch enormities, we deteſt and abhor, and the authors of them we eſteem enemies of our king and country, violaters of all law, and civil liberty, the malevolent diſturbers of the peace of ſociety, ſubverters of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution, and enemies of mankind.

Signed by 52 perſons.

Another proteſt, founded on different reaſons, is ſigned by eight perſons. *Maſſachuſets gazette, July 4.*

Boſton, June 30. Laſt Tueſday evening the Committee of Correſpondence received the following ſubſcription from our ſympathizing brethren of Marblehead, ſigned by twenty-eight principal merchants and traders in that port.

"We the ſubſcribers, merchants and traders of Marblehead, do hereby offer to our oppreſſed, but much reſpected brethren of Boſton, and other neighbouring towns thereof, during the operation of the act of parliament called the *port-bill*, the free uſe of our ſtores in this town; reſerving only ſufficient room for our own goods and merchandiſe. We likewiſe aſſure them of our readineſs in ſeeing to the lading or unlading their goods in this town, and ſhall conſider

ourſelves obliged to them for every opportunity of thus ſaving them expence, and ſhewing how much we ſympathize with and reſpect them. We confidently depend on their patience and reſolution, the known characteriſtics of Boſtonians and their neighbours; and hope ſoon to ſee them relieved from their diſtreſs, and the liberties of America founded on a permanent baſis, by an indiſſoluble union. —— Such of us as have wharfs do likewiſe heartily and freely give the uſe of them to our brethren aforeſaid, for landing goods and merchandiſe in this place."

Reſolutions unanimouſly entered into by the inhabitants of South Carolina, at a general meeting held at Charleſtown, on Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday, the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of July 1774.

Reſolved, That his Majeſty's ſubjects in North America owe the ſame allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, that is due from his ſubjects born in Great Britain.

That his Majeſty's ſubjects in America are intitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural-born ſubjects within the kingdom of Great Britain.

That it is repugnant to the rights of the people, that any taxes ſhould be impoſed on them, unleſs with their own conſent, given perſonally, or by their repreſentatives.

That it is a fundamental right which his Majeſty's liege ſubjects are intitled unto, That no man ſhould ſuffer in his perſon or property without a fair trial, and judgement given by his peers, or by the law of the land.

That all trials of treaſon, miſpriſion of treaſon, or for any felony or crime whatever, committed and done in this his Majeſty's colony, by any perſon or perſons reſiding therein, ought of right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's courts held within the ſaid colony, according to the fixed and known courſe of proceeding; and that the ſeizing any perſon or perſons reſiding in this colony, ſuſpected of any crime whatever committed therein, and ſending ſuch perſon or perſons to places beyond the ſea to be tried, is oppreſſive and illegal, and highly derogatory to the rights of Britiſh ſubjects; as thereby the ineſtimable privilege of being tried by a jury from the vicinage, as well as the benefit of ſummoning and procuring witneſſes on ſuch trial, will be taken away from the party accuſed.

That the ſtatute made in the 35th year of Henry VIII. chap. 2. intitled, *An act for the trial of treaſons committed out of the King's dominions*, does not extend, and cannot, but by an arbitrary and cruel conſtruction, be conſtrued to extend, to treaſons, miſpriſions of treaſon, or concealment of treaſons, committed in any of his Majeſty's American colonies, where there is ſufficient proviſion, by the law of the land, for the impartial trial of all ſuch perſons as are charged with, and for the due puniſhment of, thoſe offences.

That the late act for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, and the two bills relative to Boſton, which, by the laſt accounts from Great Britain, had been brought into parliament, there read, and committed, are of the moſt alarming nature to all his Majeſty's ſubjects in America; — are calculated to deprive many thouſand Americans of their rights, properties, and privileges, in a moſt cruel, oppreſſive, and unconſtitutional manner; — are moſt dangerous precedents; and tho' levelled immediately at the people of Boſton, very manifeſtly and glaringly ſhew, if the inhabitants of that town are intimidated into a mean ſubmiſſion to ſaid acts, that the like are deſigned for all the colonies; when not even the ſhadow of liberty to his perſon, or of ſecurity to his property, will be left to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects reſiding on the American continent.

Reſolved, therefore, That not only the dictates of humanity, but the ſoundeſt principles of true policy and ſelf-preſervation, make it abſolutely neceſſary, for the inhabitants of all the colonies in America, to aſſiſt and ſupport the people of Boſton, by all lawful ways in their power; and eſpecially, to leave no juſtifiable means untried to procure a repeal of thoſe acts immediately, relative to them, and alſo of all others affecting the conſtitutional rights and liberties of America in general. — As the beſt means to effect this moſt deſireable end,

Reſolved, That Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Chriſtopher Gadſen, Thomas Lynch, and Edward Rutledge, Eſqs, be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed deputies, on the part and behalf of this colony, to meet the deputies of the ſeveral colonies of North America, in general congreſs, the firſt

Monday

Monday in September next, at Philadelphia, or any other time or place that may be generally agreed on; there to conſider the act lately paſſed, and bills depending, in parliament, with regard to the port of Boſton, and province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, which act and bills, in the precedent and conſequences, affect the whole continent; — alſo the grievances under which America labours, by reaſon of the ſeveral acts of parliament that impoſe taxes or duties for raiſing a revenue, and lay unneceſſary reſtraints and burdens on trade; — and of the ſtatutes, parliamentary acts, and royal inſtructions, which make an invidious diſtinction between his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great Britain and in America; — with full power and authority, in behalf of us and our conſtituents, to concert, agree to, and effectually proſecute ſuch legal meaſures (by which we, for ourſelves and them, moſt ſolemnly engage to abide) as in the opinion of the ſaid deputies, and of the deputies ſo to be aſſembled, ſhall be moſt likely to obtain a repeal of the ſaid acts, and a redreſs of thoſe grievances.

That we will agree to pay the expence of ſuch gentlemen as may be fixed upon to be ſent upon this buſineſs.

That while the oppreſſive acts relative to Boſton are enforced, we will chearfully, from time to time, contribute towards the relief of ſuch poor perſons there, whoſe unfortunate circumſtances, occaſioned by the operation of thoſe acts, may be thought to ſtand in need of moſt aſſiſtance.

That we will, by all means in our power, endeavour to preſerve harmony and union amongſt all the colonies.

That a committee of ninety-nine perſons be now appointed, to act as a general committee, to correſpond with the committees of the other colonies, and do all matters and things neceſſary to carry theſe reſolutions into execution; and that any twenty-one of them met together may proceed on buſineſs, — their power to continue till the next general meeting. — And in caſe of death, departure from the province, or refuſal to act, of any or either of them, the pariſh or diſtrict for which ſuch perſon dying, removing, or refuſing to act, was choſen, ſhall fill up the vacancy.

Reſolutions to the ſame effect are entered into in many places of *Britiſh* America. The behaviour of the Americans now is ſimilar to what it was on paſſing the ſtamp-act in 1765, as our readers will find by conſulting our indexes for that and following years. —— Preparations are making in all the colonies for a general meeting of deputies, to be held in September; and many contributions are ſent to the ſuffering poor in Boſton. —— There is ſaid to be a great deſertion among the troops.

Boſton, July 18. We learn from Portſmouth, that one day laſt week, the members of their late Houſe of Repreſentatives met at the ſtate-houſe in that place, in order to chuſe delegates for the general congreſs; but before they had time to proceed to buſineſs, Gov. Wentworth, attended by the ſheriff, came to them; when the former read a proclamation, requiring them to diſperſe, and the latter read the riot-act; upon which they adjourned to a tavern, and agreed that letters be ſent to their reſpective towns to appoint a perſon out of each to meet together, and join in the choice of delegates for that government for the congreſs propoſed.

A correſpondent, who ſigns *A freeholder of Great Britain*, begs to know, if the holding a congreſs in any part of Britain, like the one now carrying on in America, for the purpoſe of counteracting any parliamentary regulation, would be tolerated; or if there is any ſtatute which deems ſuch meetings illegal. *Lond. pap. Aug.* 26.

Philadelphia, July 3. We lament the diſtreſſes of Boſton, and are fully ſenſible their cauſe is the common cauſe of all the colonies. We muſt have a puſh for it, with all our ſtrength, againſt the whole ſtrength of Great Britain. By ſea they will beat us; by land they will not attempt us. We muſt try it out in a way of commerce. 1. By ſuſpending all trade with G. Britain, we can leſſen the revenue of the crown near 1,000,000 l. Sterling. 2. By ſuſpending all trade with the Weſt Indies, we can ſtarve them, and ruin their plantations, by with-holding our proviſions and lumber for ſix months, which will ſtop the four and one half per cent. to the crown [38.], ruin a great number of merchants in London who are concerned in the Weſt Indies, and deliver us from the ſlow poiſon we uſually import from thence. 3. By with-holding flax-ſeed from Ireland, we can ruin the linen-manufactory in twelve months. This will reduce about 300,000 people to a want of employ, which, with near an equal

equal number of manufacturers in G. Britain, reduced to the ſame ſtate, will ſoon fill their hands and hearts with tumults at home. There is no ſatisfying ſtarving people, but by killing or feeding them. — Theſe are the means we are coolly deliberating. We have other things in contemplation, as ſtopping our ports, laying up our ſhips entirely, &c. and ſhall, at all events, endeavour to convene a general congreſs of all the colonies. May God give wiſdom and firmneſs, prudence and patience, in the time of trial.

New York, July 2. We are like to go into a third non-importation agreement. Perhaps there never was the appearance of more union, and never leſs ſincerity, among all our merchants, than at preſent. We have three ſets of people, who are equally zealous to promote the non-importation plan. Some there are who really think that life, eſtate, and every thing elſe, is concerned in the debate, about who ſhall have the laying on of a paltry three-penny tax: this is a frail claſs. There are other men, who trade to Spain, Portugal, &c. in wheat and flour, and never deal in Engliſh goods: theſe are very zealous about non-importation; for then trade will run entirely through their own hands; they will alſo get a better price for ſuch fine goods, &c. as are ſmuggled in their ſhips: they are ſome of the moſt opulent merchants, both in this city and to the ſouthward. There is a third ſet of people more numerous than both of theſe put together; they are men who intend to make fortunes by breaking agreements, which they hope others will be ſuch fools as to keep. It is now well known, that during the laſt non-importation agreement, many merchants made a great deal of money by their addreſs in ſmuggling, not ſmuggling to defraud the revenue, but to cheat one another. For inſtance, under the name of *ſail-duck*, they imported fine *linen* of any ſort; for the bales were not opened. A thouſand other articles were daily imported, under the name and cover of *neceſſary* and *permitted goods*. The merchants ordered their goods to be delivered at ſome by-ports, where they were carried 50 or 100 miles by land; and reaped, after all, four times the uſual profit. Others, who uſed leſs caution, were detected, and publicly advertiſed as enemies to their country. The advertiſements did them juſt as much harm as the Pope's excommunication did to Henry VIII. They are now eſteemed as much as any body, and have attended to the proverb, *Let them laugh that win.* With ſuch examples, and ſuch hopes before them, you need not wonder that our merchants are become violent patriots. I had almoſt forgot to mention a fourth claſs, for there is another very reſpectable claſs, who are alſo very zealous for non-importation: this conſiſts of people who, for ſome years paſt, have imported more goods than they can ſell; they think that ſuch an agreement, if well looked to, may laſt about a twelvemonth, by which time their old ſhopkeepers will be very well diſpoſed of; they may alſo gain a little time to collect ſuſpicious debts, and will be ready to ſtart freſh on a footing with other people. — Thus have I given you a pretty full enumeration of parties, from which you may gueſs of our preſent ſtock of patriotiſm.

Extracts from the Pennſylvania charter.

And further, our pleaſure is, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſory, we do covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid William Penn, and his heirs and aſſigns, That we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall at no time hereafter ſet, or make, or cauſe to be ſet, any impoſition, cuſtom, or other taxation, rate or contribution whatſoever, in and upon the dwellers and inhabitants of the aforeſaid province, for their lands, tenements, goods or chattels within the ſaid province, or in and upon any goods or merchandiſe within the ſaid province, or to be laden or unladen within the ports or harbours of the ſaid province, unleſs the ſame be with the conſent of the proprietary or chief governor or aſſembly, or by act of parliament in England. — In another part of this charter, King Charles, after granting to his truſty and well-beloved William Penn the ſubſidy and cuſtoms which ſhall be reaſonably aſſeſſed by him with the conſent of the aſſembly, adds theſe words, "Saving unto us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſuch impoſitions and cuſtoms as by act of parliament are and ſhall be appointed."

SIR, *London, Aug.* 27.

The waves never riſe but when the winds blow.

AS the cauſe of the preſent ill humour in America, and of the reſolutions taken there to purchaſe leſs of our manufactures,

nufactures, does not ſeem to be generally underſtood, it may afford ſome ſatisfaction to your readers, if you give them the following ſhort hiſtorical ſtate of facts.

From the time that the colonies were firſt conſidered as capable of granting aids to the crown, down to the end of the laſt war, it is ſaid, that the conſtant mode of obtaining thoſe aids was by requiſition made from the crown through its governors to the ſeveral aſſemblies, in circular letters from the ſecretary of ſtate in his Majeſty's name, ſetting forth the occaſion, requiring them to take the matter into conſideration, and expreſſing a reliance on their prudence, duty, and affection to his Majeſty's government, that they would grant ſuch ſums, or raiſe ſuch numbers of men, as were ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances.

The colonies being accuſtomed to this method, have from time to time granted money to the crown, or raiſed troops for its ſervice, in proportion to their abilities, and, during all the laſt war, beyond their abilities, ſo that conſiderable ſums were returned them yearly by parliament as exceeding their proportion. [xxv. 491.]

Had this happy method been continued, (a method which left the King's ſubjects in thoſe remote countries the pleaſure of ſhewing their zeal and loyalty, and of imagining that they recommended themſelves to their ſovereign by the liberality of their voluntary grants), there is no doubt but all the money that could reaſonably be expected to be raiſed from them, in any manner, might have been obtained from them, without the leaſt heart-burning, offence, or breach of the harmony of affections and intereſts that ſo long ſubſiſted between the two countries.

It has been thought wiſdom in a government, exerciſing ſovereignty over different kinds of people, to have ſome regard to prevailing and eſtabliſhed opinions among the people to be governed, where-ever ſuch opinions might in their effects promote or obſtruct public meaſures.— If they tend to obſtruct public ſervice, they are to be changed before we act againſt them, and they can only be changed by reaſon and perſuaſion. — But if public ſervice can be carried on without thwarting thoſe opinions; if they can be, on the contrary, made ſubſervient to it, they are not unneceſſarily to be thwarted, how abſurd ſoever ſuch popular opinions may be in their natures. — This had been the wiſdom of our government with reſpect to raiſing money in the colonies. It was well known that the coloniſts univerſally were of opinion, that no money could be levied from Engliſh ſubjects, but by their own conſent, given by themſelves, or their choſen repreſentatives; that, therefore, whatever money was to be raiſed from the people in the colonies, muſt firſt be granted by their aſſemblies, as the money raiſed in Britain is firſt to be granted by the Houſe of Commons; that this right of granting their own money was eſſential to Engliſh liberty; and that if any man, or body of men, in which they had no repreſentative of their chuſing, could tax them at pleaſure, they could not be ſaid to have any property, any thing they could call their own. But as theſe opinions did not hinder their granting money voluntarily, and amply, whenever the crown, by its ſervants, came into their aſſemblies, (as it does into its parliaments of Britain and Ireland), and demanded aids, therefore that method was choſen, rather than the baneful one of arbitrary taxes.

I do not undertake here to ſupport thoſe opinions; they have been refuted by a late act of parliament, declaring its own power; which very parliament, however, ſhewed wiſely ſo much tender regard to thoſe inveterate prejudices, as to repeal a tax that had odiouſly militated againſt them [xxviii. 118.]. — And thoſe prejudices are ſtill ſo fixed and rooted in the Americans, that it is ſuppoſed not a ſingle man among them has been convinced of his error by that act of parliament.

The miniſter, therefore, who firſt projected to lay aſide the accuſtomed method of requiſition, and to raiſe money on America by ſtamps, ſeems not to have acted wiſely in deviating from that method, (which the coloniſts looked upon as conſtitutional), and thwarting, unneceſſarily, the general fixed prejudices of ſo great a number of the King's ſubjects. It was not, however, for want of knowledge that what he was about to do would give them great offence: he appears to have been very ſenſible of this, and apprehenſive that it might occaſion ſome diſorders; to prevent or ſuppreſs which, he projected another bill, that was brought in the ſame ſeſſion with the ſtamp-

ſtamp-act [xxvii. 165. 268.], whereby it was to be made lawful for military officers in the colonies to quarter their ſoldiers in private houſes. This ſeemed intended to awe the people into a compliance with the other act. Great oppoſition, however, being raiſed here againſt the bill, by the agents from the colonies, and the merchants trading thither, the coloniſts declaring, that, under ſuch a power in the army, no one could look on his houſe as his own, or think he had a home, when ſoldiers might be thruſt into it, and mixed with his family, at the pleaſure of an officer, that part of the bill was dropt; but there ſtill remained a clauſe, when it paſſed into a law, to oblige the ſeveral aſſemblies to provide quarters for the ſoldiers, furniſhing them with fire, beds, candles, ſmall beer, or rum, and ſundry other articles, at the expence of the ſeveral provinces. -- And this act continued in force when the ſtamp-act was repealed, though, if obligatory on the aſſemblies, it equally militated againſt the American principle above mentioned, That money is not to be raiſed on Engliſh ſubjects without their conſent.

The colonies, nevertheleſs, being put into high good humour by the repeal of the ſtamp-act, choſe to avoid a freſh diſpute upon the other, it being temporary, and ſoon to expire, never (as they hoped) to revive again; and in the mean time they, by various ways, provided for the quartering of the troops, either by acts of their own aſſemblies, without taking notice of the acts of parliament, or by ſome variety or ſmall diminution (as of ſalt and vinegar) in the ſupplies required by the act, that what they did might appear a voluntary act of their own, and not done in obedience to an act of parliament, which they thought contrary to right, and therefore void in itſelf.

It might have been well if the matter had thus paſſed without notice; but an officious Governor having written home an angry and aggravating letter upon this conduct in the aſſembly of his province, the outed projector of the ſtamp-act and his adherents, then in the oppoſition, raiſed ſuch a clamour againſt America, as in rebellion, &c. and againſt thoſe who had been for the repeal of the ſtamp-act, as having thereby been encouragers of this ſuppoſed rebellion, that it was thought neceſſary to enforce the quartering-act by another act of parliament, taking away from the province of New York, which had been moſt explicit in its refuſal, all the powers of legiſlation, till it ſhould have complied with that act [xxix. 103. 323.]: The news of which greatly alarmed the people every where in America, as the language of ſuch an act ſeemed to be, -- Obey implicitly laws made by the parliament of Great Britain, to force money from you without your conſent, or you ſhall enjoy no rights or privileges at all.

At the ſame time the late chancellor of the exchequer, deſirous of ingratiating himſelf with the oppoſition, or driven to it by their clamours, projected the levying more money from America, by new duties on various articles of our own manufacture, as glaſs, paper, painters colours, &c. appointing a new board of cuſtoms, and ſending over a ſet of commiſſioners (with large ſalaries) to be eſtabliſhed at Boſton, who were to have the care of collecting theſe duties; and which were, by the act, expreſsly mentioned to be intended for the payment of the ſalaries of governors, judges, and other officers of the crown in America, it being a pretty general opinion here, that thoſe officers ought not to depend on the people there for any part of their ſupport. [xxix. 322.]

It is not my intention to combat this opinion; but perhaps it may be ſome ſatisfaction to the public to know what ideas the Americans have on the ſubject. They ſay, then, as to governors, that they are not like princes whoſe poſterity have an inheritance in the government of a nation, and therefore an intereſt in its proſperity; they are generally ſtrangers to the provinces they are ſent to govern; have no eſtate, natural connection, or relation there, to give them an affection for the country; that they come only to make money as faſt as they can, are frequently men of vicious characters and broken fortunes, ſent merely to get them off the hands of a miniſter ſomewhere out of the way; that as they intend ſtaying in the country no longer than their government continues, and purpoſe to leave no family behind them, they are apt to be regardleſs of the good-will of the people, and care not what is ſaid or thought of them after they are gone: their ſituation gives them many opportunities of being vexatious, and they are often ſo, notwithſtanding their dependence on the aſſemblies for all that part of their

their ſupport that does not ariſe from fees eſtabliſhed by law, but would probably be much more ſo if they were to be fully ſupported by money drawn from the people, without the conſent or good-will of the people, which is the profeſſed deſign of this act: That if, by means of theſe forced duties, government is to be ſupported in America, without the intervention of the aſſemblies, their aſſemblies will ſoon be looked upon as uſeleſs, and a governor will not call them, as having nothing to hope from their meeting, and perhaps ſomething to fear from their inquiries into and remonſtrances againſt his maleadminiſtration; that thus the people will be deprived of their moſt eſſential rights; that its being, as at preſent, a governor's intereſt, to cultivate the good-will, by promoting the welfare of the people he governs, can be attended with no prejudice to the mother-country, ſince all the laws he may be prevailed to give his aſſent to, are ſubject to reviſion here, and if reported againſt by the board of trade, as hurtful to the intereſt of this country, may and are immediately repealed by the crown; nor dare he paſs any law contrary to his inſtructions, as he holds his office during the pleaſure of the crown, and his ſecurities are liable for the penalties of their bonds if he contravenes thoſe inſtructions.

This is what they ſay as to governors: — As to judges, they alledge, that being appointed from hence by the crown, and holding their commiſſions, not during good behaviour, as in Britain, but during pleaſure, all the weight of intereſt would be thrown into one of the ſcales, (which ought to be held even), if the ſalaries are alſo to be paid out of duties forced from the people without their conſent, and independent of their aſſemblies approbation or diſapprobation of the judges behaviour; that whenever the crown will grant commiſſions to able and honeſt judges during good behaviour, the aſſemblies will ſettle permanent and ample ſalaries on them during their commiſſions; but at preſent they have no other means of getting rid of an ignorant, unjuſt judge, (and ſome of ſcandalous characters have, they ſay, been ſent them), but by ſtarving him out.

I do not ſuppoſe theſe reaſonings of the Americans will appear here to have much weight in them: I do not produce them with an expectation of convincing your readers: I relate them merely in purſuance of the taſk I have impoſed on myſelf, to be an impartial hiſtorian of American facts and opinions.

The coloniſts being greatly alarmed by news of the act for aboliſhing the legiſlature of New York, and the impoſition of theſe new duties, profeſſedly for ſuch diſagreeable, and to them appearing dangerous purpoſes; accompanied by a new ſet of revenue-officers, with large appointments, which gave ſtrong ſuſpicion that more buſineſs of the ſame kind was ſoon to be provided for them, that they might earn thoſe ſalaries, began ſeriouſly to conſider their ſituation, and to revolve afreſh in their minds grievances which from their reſpect and love for this country they had long borne, and ſeemed almoſt willing to forget. They reflected how lightly the intereſts of all America had been eſteemed here, when the intereſt of a few inhabitants of Great Britain happened to have the ſmalleſt competition with it: That thus the whole American people were forbidden the advantage of a direct importation of wine, oil, and fruit, from Portugal, but muſt take them loaded with all the expences of a voyage of one thouſand leagues round about, being to be landed firſt in England, to be reſhipped for America; expences amounting, in war-time, at leaſt to thirty per cent. more than otherwiſe they would have been charged with; and all this, merely that a few Portugal merchants in London might gain a commiſſion on thoſe goods paſſing through their hands; — Portugal merchants, by the by, who can complain loudly of the ſmalleſt hardſhips laid on their trade by foreigners, and yet even the laſt year could oppoſe with all their influence the giving eaſe to their fellow-ſubjects under ſo heavy an oppreſſion: — That on a frivolous complaint of a few Virginia merchants, nine colonies were reſtrained from making paper-money, though become abſolutely neceſſary to their internal commerce, from the conſtant remittance of their gold and ſilver to Britain. — But not only the intereſt of a particular body of merchants, the intereſt of any ſmall body of Britiſh tradeſmen or artificers, has been found, they ſay, to outweigh that of all the King's ſubjects in the colonies.

There cannot be a ſtronger natural right than that of a man's making the beſt profit he can of the natural produce

of his lands, provided he does not thereby injure the ſtate in general. Iron is to be found every where in America, and beaver-furs are the natural produce of that country. Hats, and nails, and ſteel, are wanted there as well as here. It is of no importance to the common welfare of the empire, whether a ſubject gets his living by making hats on this or that ſide of the water. Yet the hatters of England have prevailed ſo far as to obtain an act in their own favour, reſtraining that manufacture in America, in order to oblige the Americans to ſend their beaver to England to be manufactured, and purchaſe back the hats loaded with the charges of a double tranſportation. In the ſame manner have a few nail-makers, and ſtill a ſmaller number of ſteel-makers, (perhaps there are not half a dozen of theſe in England), prevailed totally to forbid, by an act of parliament, the erecting of ſlitting-mills and ſteel-furnaces in America, that the Americans may be obliged to take nails for their buildings, and ſteel for their tools, from theſe artificers, under the ſame diſadvantages. Added to theſe, the Americans remembered the act authoriſing the moſt cruel inſult that perhaps was ever offered by one people to another, that of emptying our gaols into their ſettlements, (Scotland too has within theſe few years obtained the privilege it had not before, of ſending its rogues and villains to the plantations); an inſult aggravated by that barbarous ill-placed ſarcaſm in a report of the board of trade, when one of the provinces complained of the act: "It is neceſſary that it ſhould be continued for the better peopling of your Majeſty's colonies." I ſay, reflecting on theſe things, the Americans ſaid to one another, (their news-papers are full of ſuch diſcourſes), "Theſe people are not content with making a monopoly of us, forbidding us to trade with any other country of Europe, and compelling us to buy every thing of them, though in many articles we could furniſh ourſelves 10, 20, and even 50 per cent. cheaper elſewhere; but now they have as good as declared they have a right to tax us *ad libitum*, internally and externally; and that our conſtitution and liberties ſhall all be taken away if we do not ſubmit to that claim. They are not content with the high prices at which they ſell us their goods, but have now begun to enhance thoſe prices by new duties; and by the expenſive apparatus of a new ſet of officers, they appear to intend an augmentation and multiplication of thoſe burdens that ſhall ſtill be more grievous to us. Our people have been fooliſhly fond of their ſuperfluous modes and manufactures, to the impoveriſhing our country, carrying off all our caſh, and loading us with debt; they will not ſuffer us to reſtrain the luxury of our inhabitants as they do that of their own, by laws; they can make laws to diſcourage or prohibit the importation of French ſuperfluities; but though thoſe of England are as ruinous to us as the French ones are to them, if we make a law of that kind, they immediately repeal it. Thus they get all our money from us by trade, and every profit we can any where make by our fiſhery, our produce, and our commerce, centers finally with them! But this does not ſatisfy. It is time then to take care of ourſelves by the beſt means in our power. Let us unite in ſolemn reſolutions and engagements with and to each other, that we will give theſe new officers as little trouble as poſſible, by not conſuming the Britiſh manufactures on which they are to levy the duties. Let us agree to conſume no more of their expenſive gewgaws; let us live frugally; and let us induſtriouſly manufacture what we can for ourſelves: thus we ſhall be able honourably to diſcharge the debts we already owe them; and after that we may be able to keep ſome money in our country, not only for the uſes of our internal commerce, but for the ſervice of our gracious ſovereign, whenever he ſhall have occaſion for it, and think proper to require it of us in the old conſtitutional manner. For notwithſtanding the reproaches thrown out againſt us in their public papers and pamphlets, notwithſtanding we have been reviled in their ſenate as rebels and traitors, we are truly a loyal people. Scotland has had its rebellions, and England its plots, againſt the preſent royal family; but America is untainted with thoſe crimes; there is in it ſcarce a man, there is not a ſingle native of our country, who is not firmly attached to his King by principle and by affection. But a new kind of loyalty ſeems to be required of us, a loyalty to parliament; a loyalty that is to extend, it ſeems, to a ſurrender of all our properties, whenever a Houſe of Commons, in which there is not a ſingle member of our chuſing, ſhall think fit to grant them away without our conſent, and to a patient ſuffering the loſs of our privi-

leges,

leges, as Engliſhmen, if we cannot ſubmit to make ſuch ſurrender. We were ſeparated too far from Britain by the ocean, but we were united ſtrongly to it by reſpect and love, ſo that we could at any time freely have ſpent our lives and little fortunes in its cauſe; but this unhappy new ſyſtem of politics tends to diſſolve thoſe bands of union, and to ſever us for ever. Woe to the man that firſt adopted it! Both countries will long have cauſe to execrate his memory."

Theſe are the wild ravings of the at preſent half-diſtracted Americans. To be ſure no reaſonable man in England can approve of ſuch ſentiments, and, as I ſaid before, I do not pretend to ſupport or juſtify them; but I ſincerely wiſh, for the ſake of the manufactures and commerce of Great Britain, and for the ſake of the ſtrength a firm union with our growing colonies would give us, that thoſe people had never been thus needleſsly driven out of their ſenſes. F. B.

SIR, *London, Aug.* 30.

THE frequent accounts in our public papers of the exceſſive cruelty of carmen, draymen, coachmen, &c. to their horſes, as well as of the barbarity of drovers to the cattle under their care, induced me to requeſt, that you will inſert the following dedication to, and paſſages from, a ſermon preached ſome time ago in the pariſh-church of Shiplake in Oxfordſhire, by the Rev. James Granger, intitled, *An apology for the brute creation*; *or, Abuſe of animals cenſured* [XXXV. 37.]; which will oblige, *&c.* HUMANUS.

DEDICATION.

To T. B. Drayman.

Neighbour Tom,

HAving ſeen thee exerciſe the laſh with greater rage, and heard thee ſwear, at the ſame time, more roundly and forcibly, than I ever ſaw, or heard, any of thy brethren of the whip in London, I cannot help thinking that thou haſt the beſt right to this diſcourſe. But I am afraid, Tom, that I ſhall, in ſome parts of it, appear to thee to be as great a barbarian as thou ſeemeſt to me a ſavage. If thou findeſt any hard words in it, come to my vicarage-houſe, and I will endeavour to explain them to thee in as familiar a language as thou talkeſt to thy horſes. For God's ſake and thy own, have ſome compaſſion upon theſe poor beaſts; and eſpecially the fore-horſe of thy team. He is as ſenſible of blows as thou art; and ought not to have been ſo outrageouſly puniſhed for turning aſide into a road to which he was long accuſtomed, when thou waſt faſt aſleep upon thy dray. If thou breakeſt any more whips about him, and repeateſt thy horrid oaths, wiſhing thyſelf "damned and double damned" if thou art not revenged of him, I ſhall take care that thou be puniſhed by a juſtice of the peace, as well as thy own maſter, in this world; and give thee fair warning, that a worſe puniſhment waits for thee in the next; and that damnation will certainly come, according to thy call. I, however, hope better things of thee; and that all thy puniſhment will be in this life. It is not likely that thy ſoul, when ſeparated from thy body, will ſleep till the day of judgement: according to the doctrine of a very ſenſible man, it may inhabit the fore-horſe of a dray, and ſuffer all the pain that guilt and whip-cord can give. In a word, Tom, I adviſe thee to fall upon thy knees, and aſk God forgiveneſs for thy cruelty and thy oaths; and to be careful for the future not to ſleep upon the road; to drink leſs ale, and no drams; ſo ſhalt thou ſave thy whips and thy horſes, thy body and thy ſoul.

I am, Tom,

Thy friend and well-wiſher,

JAMES GRANGER.

The following paſſages are extracted from the ſermon, the text to which was Prov. xii. 10. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beaſt."

"When God manifeſted himſelf to Moſes, and his name was ſolemnly proclaimed, he was ſtyled, "The Lord, the Lord God, *merciful* and gracious." This divine perfection of mercy, like the cloud with which he was inveſted, ſoftened the terrors of his majeſty, and reconciled it to mortal eyes. The mercy of God is indeed his darling attribute; it renders him amiable as well as awful. It invites us to approach him, to look up to him as a friend, a father, and protector, while we reverence him as a being of infinite juſtice and power. This attribute is perpetual; "it endureth for ever;" and is of univerſal extent; "it is over all his work." Every order of living creatures "wait upon him, that he may give them their meat in due ſeaſon," ſays the Pſalmiſt; who ſays in another place, that "God hath given man the

dominion over the works of his hands, and that he hath put all things in ſubjection under his feet; all ſheep and oxen, yea and the beaſts of the field." Thus we ſee, that man is the ſubſtitute or viceroy of the Almighty, with reſpect to the animal creation; but as ſuch, he is accountable to him from whom he receives his power. Many creatures depend upon men for their daily ſubſiſtence and protection; as they themſelves do upon God, whoſe goodneſs ſhould be their pattern. Theſe lords act abſurdly and wickedly, if they affect to be the tyrants of the creation.

The righteous and merciful man conſiders, that the meaneſt creature was pronounced by the Great Creator to be very good; and that if it is in no reſpect hurtful to him, it has an equal right with himſelf to live, and to enjoy the benefits of life; that wan only to provoke, puniſh, and put to torture, any animal that Providence hath placed under his care, is to betray his truſt, and ſin againſt the great law of humanity, which comprehends every kind of being that hath the ſame acute ſenſe of pain which he finds in his own frame. Some virtues are ſo cloſely linked together, that they are, in almoſt every inſtance, inſeparable. If a man is merciful, we may venture to pronounce him juſt, generous, and charitable: if cruel, we have as great reaſon to believe him unjuſt, ſordid, ſelfiſh, and treacherous.

No prudent man would truſt his common concerns, much leſs his life or fortune, in the hands of a wretch, who makes cruelty his ſport, and who enjoys the tortures and agonies of dumb and helpleſs innocence. The ſtate of human life is ſufficiently miſerable at beſt; but that of brutes, which are the ſervants and drudges of man, is ſtill more wretched; ſo that without the humane and the merciful, who are inclined to bear one another's burden, and to lighten that of every ſuffering creature, the world would be ſuch a ſcene as would ſhock every man of tender ſentiments, and make him often wiſh to be out of it. He that is of a gentle and benevolent temper; who rejoices with them that rejoice, and weeps with them that weep; who is ever ready to pour balm into the wounds of a friend, or even of an enemy; to throw a cordial into the bitter cup of life, and to ſupport and direct the trembling hand that holds it; whoſe mercy, like that of the Deity, extends itſelf to every living object of it, is one of the firſt characters upon earth, and the greateſt favourites of Heaven. "Bleſſed," ſays our Saviour, "are the merciful, for they ſhall obtain mercy."

Caſe of one woman marrying another.

From Maclaurin's Deciſions. [366.]

CEcilia Wilſon, in 1763, brought a proceſs of adherence before the commiſſaries of Edinburgh, againſt Matthew Hudſon, ſetting forth, "That on the day of a marriage had been celebrated and conſummated between them; and therefore concluding as uſual. [xxi. 328.]

The very extraordinary defence made againſt this action was, That the defender being a woman as well as the purſuer, it ought to be diſmiſſed.

The commiſſaries remitted to a phyſician and ſurgeon to examine the defender, and report. This they did; and reported, That ſhe was a woman; upon which the proceſs was diſmiſſed.

This defender pretended to be a man, and was dreſſed in a man's cloaths when ſhe married the purſuer; and ſhe had all along been in the practice of uſing ſuch diſguiſe. When aſked her reaſon, ſhe alledged, her mother had been left an eſtate in England, on condition ſhe had a ſon; and that really having had none, ſhe cauſed her daughter act the male. This was not a very ſatisfactory anſwer. She ſaid, too, That ſhe had travelled over great part of Europe in the ſtation of valet-de-chambre to a gentleman without being diſcovered.

This caſe makes for the opinion of a late French author, who aſſerts, That almoſt all hermaphrodites are females. See *Recherches philoſophiques ſur les Americains, tom. 2. p. 88.* [xxxii. 551.] — Mr Vermeil, a French lawyer, has publiſhed a *memoire* upon a ſimilar caſe, Jan. 10. 1765.

Lord Royſton, in his MS notes on Mackenzie, p. 82. obſerves, "Lyndſay of Pitſcottie, in his Hiſtory of Scotland, *in vita Jac. II.* p. 65. writes, Then an hermaphrodite, called in our language a *ſcart*, went apparelled like a woman; in which habit ſhe beguiled a young woman in Linlithgow, and gat her with child; for which ſhe was condemned to be burnt quick. *Sed quo jure inquirendum.*" A text in the Moſaical law, Deut. xxii. 5. forbids the dreſs of the one ſex to be uſed by the other.

A

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [376.]

The advantages of an alliance with the Great Mogul. By John Morrifon, Efq; general and commander in chief of the Great Mogul's forces; ambaſſador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Majeſty George III. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Cadell. [252.]

IN the preſent ſituation of national affairs, the ſubjects treated of in the publication before us, appear highly deſerving of the moſt ſerious conſideration; more eſpecially as repeated experience muſt bring it home to every man's conviction, how impoſſible it is that the trade of the Eaſt-India company ſhould hold out much longer under the preſent increaſing complication of diſorders. A declining commerce, an empty treaſury, with almoſt uninterrupted war and deva ſtation, cannot fail ſoon to precipitate their downfall; which would prove an event more pernicious than even the deſtruction of the South-ſea company formerly did to this nation.

After ſome very ſenſible preliminary obſervations, Mr Morriſon proceeds, in a conciſe, perſpicuous manner, to give the great lines of the Mogul's hiſtory, with a general view of the ſtate of the empire of Hindoſtan, from Aurungzebe to the preſent times. He then lays before us his own motives for engaging in this very uncommon and intereſting embaſſy, together with his correſpondence on this ſubject with the governors and commanders in chief at Bengal; through the whole of which we perceive a very honourable conduct, with an uncommon degree of perſeverance in his endeavours to accompliſh a very important and a very laudable object.

Having introduced the reader to the knowledge of the preſent ſtate of Hindoſtan, which appeared neceſſary to illuſtrate the nature and advantages of the propoſed alliance, he proceeds to ſtate the propoſals which he is impowered by his credentials to offer from the Mogul to his Britannic Majeſty, as comprehended in the four following articles, which in the ſequel he more amply enlarges upon.

"1. Shah Allum propoſes immediately to inveſt his Britannic Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, with the abſolute ſovereignty of the kingdom of Bengal, and the provinces of Behar and Oriſſa.

2. He propoſes alſo eventually to inveſt his Majeſty with the ſovereignty of part of the Decan, and the Concan, which will unite in one great compact body the Britiſh ſettlements in Hindoſtan.

3. He will give the Engliſh Eaſt-India company permiſſion to eſtabliſh factories in any part of his empire, which, when tranquillity is reſtored in conſequence of the propoſed treaty, muſt not only promote a vaſt conſumption of Britiſh commodities in Hindoſtan, but alſo ſupply the caravans from Candahar, Cachemire, Tibet, and other places in Perſia and Tartary, with woollen cloths, and other European articles, which are well adapted for thoſe northern latitudes.

4. Shah Allum, in return, wiſhes only for the friendſhip of the King of Great Britain, and a certain number of Britiſh officers to diſcipline and command his troops, with a proper ſupply from the company of all kinds of military ſtores, in lieu of the arrears of his revenue as ſettled by the treaty of 1765."

Theſe advantages appear certainly very great; and the fourth article, in conſideration of which the Mogul is to grant the preceding ones, ſeems to be the very circumſtance which ſecures the durability of the whole; becauſe the Mogul's army being, according to this plan, under the command of Britiſh officers, muſt effectually guard againſt any danger that might be apprehended from a change of ſentiments in the preſent or any ſucceeding Emperor.

The facts in general upon which Mr Morriſon proceeds, appear to be exceedingly well founded, and his concluſions ſufficiently warranted from what experience has already taught us; whilſt his propoſitions not only have utility, expediency, and even neceſſity, to recommend them, but are ſupported by every idea of humanity and juſtice; as war, extravagance, and diſtreſs, muſt, in all probability, ſoon give way to peace, œconomy, and an extenſive and beneficial trade.

There are many judicious reflections interſperſed through the whole, but none more ſtriking than thoſe which he offers in relation to the impoſſibility of reſtoring the trade of the company's provinces, by the late, or indeed any regulations they can poſſibly make, unleſs tranquillity is

eſtabliſhed

eſtabliſhed throughout the whole empire.

"The trade of every country," he obſerves, "can flouriſh only in proportion to the ſituation of thoſe ſtates which ſurround it. The riches and commerce of one nation derives its principal ſupplies from the riches and commerce of its neighbours; and no people can ever carry their trade and induſtry very far, where the adjacent diſtricts are the ſcenes of barbariſm, plunder, and carnage.

Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa, are poſſeſſed of no mines: their former riches therefore flowed entirely from their trade with the ſurrounding and more diſtant provinces of the empire: it was this trade which enabled Bengal alone, before the Perſian invaſion, to remit to the Emperor's treaſury a tribute of 100 lacks, beſides the immenſe ſums the Soubas and Dewans reſerved for themſelves; and to the loſs of this trade, together with the other never-failing attendants upon anarchy and war, is it owing that the revenues are now haſtening faſt to a total decline.

It is evident, therefore, that even the profoundeſt peace, and the moſt ſalutary regulations in the company's provinces alone, never can recover that wealth and that trade which they have loſt, unleſs the ſame tranquillity is extended to every corner of the empire: for ſhould Great Britain ſtill look on with an eye of indifference, whilſt Hyder Ali is deſtroying a number of little ſtates on the Malabar coaſt, whilſt the Mahrattors and Abdallah are either laying waſte or threatening with deſolation the provinces to the north and weſt, all external commerce but that to Europe muſt totally ceaſe; and the trade being then confined entirely to internal barter, ſo far from offering a probability of advantage to the company, muſt throw the balance ſo much againſt her, as evidently to make it in a little while too ruinous to ſupport."

After ſtating then in a ſummary way the great decreaſe of the company's revenue from the year 1766, with the enormous increaſe, at the ſame time, of their expences, he urges the expediency of the parliament and the company going hand in hand to take effectual ſteps to ward off the impending blow; and then from the premiſſes he draws the following concluſions.

"1. That the Engliſh Eaſt-India company cannot exiſt under the preſent ſyſtem of government.

2. That the eſtabliſhment of a general tranquillity only can reſtore the commerce of Hindoſtan, and give permanency to the Britiſh trade.

3. That a great alliance is the only poſſible meaſure that can accompliſh this important end.

4. That no alliance can promiſe any laſting advantage, or give a real legality to our proceedings, excepting that with the Great Mogul."

To inſert all that is worthy of attention in this publication, would greatly exceed our limits; we therefore recommend the peruſal of it to every man who intereſts himſelf in the welfare of his country. C.

It is ſaid, that great wit to madneſs is allied. It may be ſaid, that madneſs ſeems, in a variety of caſes, very nearly to border upon wit. There is ſomething plauſible and dazzling at firſt ſight, in the reveries of this pompous and opinionated commander in chief and plenipotentiary; but our men of buſineſs of all parties have in general ſmiled at, and neglected them. We think the pamphlet, however, amuſing; and ſhould have read it with more pleaſure, if it had been intitled, "The adventures of John Morriſon, Eſq; General, &c."

The enterpriſing ſpirit of Mr Morriſon may be very proper in an officer; at leaſt, one who is to advance himſelf in the Eaſt Indies; but his plan of an alliance is laid down on too large a ſcale for his political genius. He views things only in their firſt and immediate effects. One age would produce conſequences, upon his own principles, which would deſtroy every end that he propoſes. His propoſal ſhould have been, That the King of Great Britain, now governing a country become almoſt bankrupt, and having great trouble from the humours of an obſtinate people, ſhould ſet off, with his council, parliament, army, and navy; ſettle on the banks of the Ganges; enter into an alliance with Shah Allum; play the devil with all the Soubahs, and Nabobs, and Rajahs; and eſtabliſh a mighty empire in the Eaſt. We think this as practicable as General Morriſon's plan, and much more ſublime and clever. M.

Fo-

FOREIGN.

The literary amuſements of the Chevalier D'Eon de Beamont, late miniſter-plenipotentiary from the court of France, on divers important ſubjects, during his reſidence in England. French. 8vo. 14 vols. *Amſterdam* —— This very ingenious author has done honour both to himſelf and to the republic of letters. M.

The ſecond part of the elements of general hiſtory [xxxv. 429.] By Abbé Millot. French. 12mo. 5 vols. *Paris.* —— Judicious and inſtructive. The firſt part comprehends ancient hiſtory, the ſecond part modern, brought down to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. M.

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An explanation of ſome Phenician medals in the cabinet of M. Duane. By M. L. Dutens. French. 4to. *London, Thane.*

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The goſpel of the day. [By Mr Voltaire]. French. vol. 10. *London.* —— The firſt article that here preſents itſelf is a new old tragedy, called, *The laws of Minos.* The purport of it is, to prove, that it is neceſſary to aboliſh laws when they are unjuſt; and the laws of Minos injoined human ſacrifices.

Our ſavage anceſtors having left in theſe regions the remembrance of ſuch cuſtoms, the Inquiſition found the leſs difficulty in renewing them. The piles it lighted were for real human ſacrifices. The moſt magnificent ceremonies of religion, proceſſions, altars, benedictions, incenſe, prayers, choral hymns, all were employed on the occaſion.

It was to revenge the cauſe of God, then, that the Jews were publicly burnt before the altar of the Inquiſition! Surely Spain will have reaſon to bleſs, through all poſterity, the man who ſnatched the knife from the hands of the holy ruffians! But poſſibly the time may come, when ſhe will hardly believe that ſuch an inſtitution as the Inquiſition ever exiſted!

Moſt of the moraliſts have conſidered the lives of John Huſs, and Jerome of Prague, as the moſt magnificent and ſolemn of all human ſacrifices.

The two victims were conducted to the awful pile by an Elector Palatine, and by an Elector of Brandenburg; twenty-four Princes or Lords of the Empire aſſiſted. The Emperor Sigiſmund ſhone in the midſt of them, according to the expreſſion of a learned German prelate, *like the ſun in the midſt of the ſtars.* The Cardinals, clad in their long trained robes of purple and ermin, covered with an immenſe hat of purple likewiſe, from which hung fifteen taſſels of gold, ſat in the ſame line with the Emperor, above all the Princes. A crowd of Biſhops and Abbots ſat below, in lofty mitres ſparkling with precious ſtones. Four hundred Doctors on a lower bench ſat with books in their hands. Oppoſite were ſeventeen Ambaſſadors from all the courts in Europe, with their retinue. The places appointed for the reception of the curious of all denominations, were filled with ſixteen thouſand gentlemen.

In the area of this vaſt circus were placed five hundred muſicians, who alternately played and ſung pſalms. Eighteen thouſand prieſts from all the countries in Europe were preſent at the concert; and ſeven hundred and eighteen, ſome ſay eighteen hundred, courtezans, magnificently dreſſed, and placed among the reſt, formed one of the fineſt ſpectacles that it is poſſible to imagine.

It was in the midſt of this auguſt aſſembly that John and Jerome were burnt in honour of Jeſus Chriſt; that Jeſus who brought back the loſt ſheep upon his ſhoulders: and the flames, as they aſcended, ſays an author of

thoſe

thoſe days, made the vault of heaven rejoice! [xxxiii. 536.]

It muſt be owned, after ſuch a ſpectacle, that when the Picard, John Calvin, burnt the Spaniard Michael Servetus upon a pile of green faggots, it was only like a puppet-ſhew after a play. [xxxiii. 648.]

All thoſe who have thus ſacrificed others for a difference of opinions, could certainly mean only to ſacrifice them to God. M.

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The myſtery of God and man: the union of the human with the divine nature. 2 s. *Lewis.* —— *An extract:* "The manifeſtation out of the dark incomprehenſible abyſs of Deity, is called the Son; that is, God made known, which is God alone; for whatever remaineth unmanifeſted is in darkneſs itſelf, and as NOTHING to our conceptions. — That the dark unknown abyſs of Deity is called the Father, is in the utmoſt propriety and truth, ſince we know that light itſelf, with whatever is manifeſted, muſt ariſe out of darkneſs. The light is God, and God is light: while the depth of Deity is inconceivable DARKNESS. — The manifeſtation in the light being God alone, and called the Son, is not another, but the ſame indiviſible eſſence: God the Son is God the Father made known; ſo when eſſential Deity is ſpoken of in ſcripture it is called God the Father."—We ſhall leave the intelligent reader to make his own remarks on this myſterious jargon. — A conſiderable part of this tract is taken up in proving, that the judgement, the reſurrection, and the diſſolution of the world, are not events to be expected hereafter; but operations now carrying on in the church, and in the ſouls of men. C.

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Of temperance and intemperance: their effects on the body and mind, and their influence in prolonging or abbreviating human life. By Edward Harwood, D. D. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Becket.* —— In the preſent age, when every ſenſual indulgence is conſidered as an inſtance of politeneſs and ſpirit, this publication is extremely ſeaſonable, and merits our warmeſt recommendation. C.

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Critica ſacra; or, A ſhort introduction to Hebrew criticiſm 1 s. *Bowyer.*

"It may now be aſſumed," ſays the learned author of this pamphlet, "as an allowed maxim, That the Hebrew ſcriptures have not reached us in that pure and perfect ſtate in which they were originally written; that they have undergone indeed many great and grievous corruptions, occaſioned by the ignorance or negligence of tranſcribers.

Since then it is acknowledged, that errors and miſtakes of various kinds have thus crept into the preſent text, the grand queſtion is, — By what means are theſe corruptions to be now diſcovered, removed, and rectified? In anſwer to which it may juſtly be alledged, that we are providentially ſupplied with various means, which eminently contribute to this purpoſe."

But of all theſe means our critic propoſes to inſiſt only on one; which, though the moſt obvious, and moſt determinate of all others, has yet, he obſerves, been ſomehow ſtrangely overlooked, or at leaſt applied in a very imperfect manner.

That peculiar method which he would here be underſtood chiefly to recommend, as well for the diſcovery as the correction of

of errors, is,—to compare together, in the Hebrew text, the ſeveral correſpondent paſſages of ſcripture, noting their differences;—and then adopting thoſe particular readings which beſt agree with the tenor of the context, and the rules of grammar.

The correſpondent or parallel paſſages of ſcripture will be found, according to our author, on examination, far more numerous, ample, and various, than moſt readers could, at firſt, conceive. Theſe double or repeated paſſages may juſtly be looked upon as different copies of the ſame original;—copies of undoubted antiquity, and of venerable authority; to the value, credit, and importance of which, no objections can be rationally offered.

"If theſe copies then," he adds, "or, to ſpeak more properly, theſe parallel places, were carefully conſulted, and compared together, the judicious reader might eaſily collect ſuch an ample ſtore of Hebrew criticiſms as would not only do honour to his parts and learning, but alſo prove of infinite ſervice to the cauſe of religion, by correcting the errors and ſupplying the defects of the preſent text,—making one part of it ſubſervient to the rectification and improvement of another. And the improvements thus made, muſt neceſſarily appear the more ſatisfactory, as they were made by the light which ſcripture affords, and ſtand confirmed by ſcripture-authority."

As theſe parallel or ſimilar paſſages are of different ſorts, and lie diſperſed far and wide from each other, the preſent writer has juſtly thought it of uſe to claſs them under proper heads, and then to ſubjoin the ſeveral particulars, under thoſe heads, in one united view, before the reader. The claſſes to which the parallel or correſpondent paſſages of ſcripture may be reduced are theſe: 1. *Genealogical regiſters, muſter-rolls*, &c. doubly inſerted. 2. *Hiſtorical narrations* repeated. 3. *Sentiments, meſſages*, &c. twice recited. 4. *Quotations* made by one prophet from another. 5. *Quotations* or *repetitions* borrowed by the ſame prophet from himſelf."

The author, having ſeparately conſidered each of theſe claſſes, and thus aſſiſted Hebraical readers in collecting and aſſorting their materials, proceeds, in his laſt ſection, to give ſome directions concerning the uſe and application of them. On the whole, he aſſerts, that the *various readings* which may be collected (not to ſpeak of the errors that may be rectified) in this way, are full as numerous as they are important. "And tho', hitherto," ſays he, "they have been able to gain but little attention; yet I hope the time is coming on, when, for the credit of learning, the ſupport of truth, and the perfection of the Hebrew ſcriptures, ſome candid and ingenious critic will take the pains to collect them together, and lay them before the public."

This pamphlet, though ſmall in quantity, is rich in merit. It contains more uſeful matter than is to be found in many a bulky volume. It opens a vein of valuable and copious criticiſm to thoſe who ſtudy the ſacred literature of the Old Teſtament; on which account it cannot be too warmly recommended to their notice. M.

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An abridgement of Baron Van Swieton's commentaries

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CATES-

CATESBY*. An Elegy.

FRom trivial ſong and lighter lays depart,
Be deaf to Folly if ſhe ſhould inſiſt;
And, O my Muſe! be now thy ſober part,
To Contemplation's ſoothing voice to liſt.

Hither in penſive mood retir'd, thy bard
Reflection's force with willing mind attends;
Does from his breaſt each groveling thought diſcard,
And to the ſhrine of Deſolation bends.

Enthron'd by Time's capricious hand, around
(Once fat Religion on theſe nodding piles),
Now tott'ring fragments, with Oblivion crown'd,
And ſcoffing human nature with his ſmiles.

Antique Magnificence!—what waſting cares,
Thy feats, the feats of ſplendor once, invade!
Methinks thy guardian genius now declares,
Life's but a farce, and time a maſquerade!

Your ſlaves of fortune, Vanity, convene,
On Pride's gilt wing no longer let them tow'r,
But ſtoop to view this deſolated ſcene,
The ſplendid ſhrine of ſome more happy hour.

Be this their mirror,—and from hence they'll know,
Fortune's inconſtant, and more light than air;
To-day, perhaps, her kindeſt favours flow,
To-morrow ſhe involves us in deſpair.

Oh! what ideas now the Muſe might trace;
Retirement's hour to Wiſdom lends its aid,
And gives the philoſophic mind that grace,
Which Reaſon ſuccours when by Truth array'd.

Imagination catches this repoſe,
And paints to view, thro' Retroſpection's eye,
Where Cateſby erſt with faſhion'd ſplendor roſe,
And bade her glitt'ring turrets pierce the ſky.

'Tis pleaſing thus to think what once you've been,
O Cateſby!—ere the tooth of cankering Age
Impreſs'd the mark indelible,—your mien
Diſfiguring thus with Time's corroding rage.

But now thy ruins, alder grown, I leave;
Haply ſome other Muſe may tune the lay,
With nobler warmth o'er thy rude aſpect grieve,
And live thro' ages in thy mourn'd decay.

Helidon, 1774. MUSARUM AMICUS.

* *Cates'y is a ſmall village in Northamptonſhire, three miles weſt of Daventry, where there are the ruins of a church, which was partly deſtroyed by the wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, and partly by the iron hand of Time, which gave occaſion to the above elegy.*

On viewing the concluſion of the ancient Rhine at Catwyk, near Leyden.

Viſendus ater flumine languido. HORACE.

INſtructive Rhine! from whoſe mean exit ſprings
A lively type of ſublunary things.
What tho' renown'd in Cæſar's claſſic page,
Thro' many a paſt, and many a future age,
Thy copious urn is pour'd from Alpine hills?
What tho', with all its tributary rills,
Thy winding ſtream the laughing Naiads lead
Thro' many a blooming dale, and fertile mead,
Where golden harveſts on thy margine ſhine,
And ripen'd vineyards burſt in floods of wine?
What tho' thy waters, in one ſtately train,
Once flow'd majeſtic to the weſtern main!—
Here ceaſe thine honours,—here thy ſtream no more,
A ſilver current, cleaves the Belgic ſhore;
But dark and ſtagnant as the ſilent Styx,
With Ocean's wave all impotent to mix,
Sleeps indolent, unreach'd its ancient ſtrand,
And ſinks ingulph'd in ſedge obſcene, and ſand.

The patriot philoſophic mind obtains
A moral hence, that pleaſes while it pains.
'Tis this—Thoſe kings whom heroes we miſcall,
Who think Heav'n form'd them lawleſs lords of all;
Whom venal prieſts, array'd in cloak or gown,
Extol as prodigies of fair renown;
Who, wretched vot'ries at Ambition's ſhrine,
To rule as dæmons claim a right divine;
When long, to charms of public virtue blind,
They've robb'd, enſlav'd, and ruin'd half mankind,
Like thee, O Rhine! (tho' like in this alone),
By time their pompous honours all o'erthrown,
They ſink at laſt, without a friend to ſave,
And cloſe their courſe in an ignoble grave:
There, once for all, the haraſs'd world befriend,
Where, in a *ſix feet ſpace*, their triumphs end.

Rotterdam, July 12. 1774. B. S.

Inſcription on a tomb-ſtone in Bakewell church-yard, Derbyſhire.

KNow, Poſterity, that on the 8th of April, in the year of grace 1757, the rambling remains of John Dale were, in the 86th year of his pilgrimage, laid upon his two wives:

This thing in life will raiſe ſome jealouſy;
Here all three lie together lovingly;
But from embraces here no pleaſure flows,
Alike are here all human joys and woes;
Here Sarah's chiding John no longer hears,
And Old John's rambling Sarah no more fears.
A period comes to all their toilſome lives,
The good man's quiet; ſtill are both his wives.

ODE

ODE to CHARITY.

By Miſs More of Briſtol.

I.

O Charity, divinely wiſe,
Thou meek-eyed daughter of the ſkies!
From the pure fountain of eternal Light,
Where fair, immutable, and ever bright,
The beatific viſion ſhines,
And angel with archangel joins
In choral ſongs to ſing his praiſe,
Parent of Life, Ancient of Days,
Who was ere Time exiſted, and ſhall be,
Through the wide round of vaſt Eternity,
Oh! come, thy warm benevolence impart,
Enlarge my feelings, and expand my heart!

II.

O Thou, enthron'd in realms above!
Bright effluence of that boundleſs love
Whence joy and peace in ſtreams unſullied flow,
Oh! deign to make thy bleſt abode below:
Tho' ſweeter ſtrains adorn'd my tongue,
Than faint conceiv'd, or ſeraph ſung,
And tho' my glowing fancy caught,
Whatever Art or Nature taught;
Yet if this hard unfeeling heart of mine,
Ne'er felt thy force, O Charity divine!
An empty ſhadow Science would be found,
My knowledge ignorance, my wit a ſound.

III.

Though my prophetic ſpirit knew
To bring futurity to view;
Without thy aid even this would nought avail,
For tongues ſhall ceaſe, and prophecies ſhall fail:
Come, then, thou ſweet celeſtial gueſt,
Shed thy ſoft influence o'er my breaſt,
Bring with thee Faith, divinely bright,
And Hope, fair harbinger of light;
To clear the miſt with their pervading ray,
To fit my ſoul for heaven, and point the way
Where perfect happineſs her ſway maintains;
For there the GOD of Peace for ever, ever reigns.

On FREEDOM:

By the late Dr HAWKESWORTH.

FREEDOM's charms alike engage,
Blooming youth and hoary age;
Time itſelf can ne'er deſtroy
Freedom's pure and laſting joy:
Love and Friendſhip never give
Half their bleſſings to the ſlave;
None are happy but the free,
Bliſs is born of Liberty.

On FRIENDSHIP. *By the ſame.*

FRIENDSHIP is the joy of reaſon,
Dearer yet than that of love;
Love but laſts a tranſient ſeaſon,
Friendſhip makes the bliſs above.
Who would loſe the ſacred pleaſure
Felt, when ſoul with ſoul unites;
Other bleſſings have their meaſure,
Friendſhip without bound delights.

Recipe to ſoften the hardeſt female heart.

TAke a youth that's genteel, no matter for face,
And ſeaſon him well with an air and a grace:
One grain of ſincerity you may beſtow,
But enough of aſſurance be ſure to allow:
With flatteries, and ſighs, aſſiduities, fears,
Inſignificant ſmiles, ſignificant leers,
With paſſion and raptures to give it a zeſt,
A ſprinkling of folly to give it a taſte;
Some pieces of ſongs, and ſome ſpoutings of plays,
And faſhion, and frolics, and whimſical ways;
All mix'd well together, with art and deceit,
And with nicety dreſs'd to make it complete.
This med'cine the patient ſhou'd take ev'ry day,
And the flint in her heart will ſoon melt away.
Sometimes a few days the complaint may remove,
Sometimes a few weeks ineffectual may prove:
But ſeldom an inſtance can any produce,
Where this choice *Panacea* has fail'd of its uſe.
The heart that's obdurate when this has been try'd,
Has ſurely diſcernment and ſenſe within ſide:
With the ſeeds of contempt, which next will appear,
When theſe ſymptoms are ſeen (which are wond'rous rare),
This med'cine is uſeleſs, 'twill ne'er reach the heart,
Which, harden'd by virtue, will baffle all art.

STELLA.

On Mr Day's *late unfortunate attempt at Plymouth, under the auſpices of Mr* Blake.

WHen will audacious mortals ceaſe to pry
Into the heart of Ocean, Earth, and Sky?
Oft has the diving-bell explor'd the deep,
And luckily found Neptune faſt aſleep;
His guards, the Tritons, with their drowſy heads,
Snoring around him on their oozy beds.
Encourag'd thus, advent'rous *Day* alone,
Engag'd the wat'ry monarch to dethrone;
To buoy him up, Britannia's King to greet,
And lay his crown and trident at his feet;
To make him ſwear, that George alone ſhall reign
Th' unrival'd lord and ruler of the main.
The hero div'd; but Neptune was awake,
Who ſeiz'd him as the gambling ſpy of *Blake*,
Bound him with chains of choral to a rock,
Left this Newmarket envoy ſpoil his flock.

Chepſtow, Aug. 4. 1774 E. D.

An Inſcription taken literally from a ſcrew-board in a country-village in Yorkſhire.

Wrighten, and Readden and *Trew Spellen* and alſo Marchantts Ackounts with dowble Entery Poſt-ſkript Gills, and Bouys Bourded, and good Yozitch for Chillderen.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY and RUSSIA.

"*Vienna, July* 16. We are aſſured, that the Turks never before ſhewed ſo much intrepidity as in the action between them and the Ruſſians on the 20th of laſt month [379, 80.]. It continued for four hours, in the midſt of a wood, except the laſt attack, which was on a plain. The Turks returned four times to the charge, and would certainly have cut in pieces a whole regiment of infantry, if two ſquadrons of huſſars had not opportunely come to their aſſiſtance, and attacked the Turks in flank. As it was, great numbers of Ruſſians were killed."

"*Conſtantinople, June* 17. The beginning of this month, a new corps of artillery, with ſixty fine new cannon, diſciplined by the French Chevalier Tott, marched towards the grand army; and our land and ſea forces conſiſt at preſent of near 300,000 men."

"*Conſtantinople, July* 4. The 21ſt of laſt month the grand equerry of the Grand Signior returned from the army. The 24th and 25th of the ſame month, ſeveral Tartars arrived here with diſpatches, which have given place to divers conferences between the miniſters of the Porte and the Mufti, and to two grand councils of ſtate held the 29th ult. and 1ſt inſt. in preſence of his Highneſs. The afflicting news received from the army hath ſpread the greateſt conſternation here. Dageſtanli Ali, and Toheikas Mehemet Pacha, have been attacked and beaten by a body of 12,000 Ruſſians. The Grand Signior was no ſooner informed of this check, than he ſent a ſuccour of 70,000 men, under the command of Abdielreſſac, Reis Effendi, and Aga of the Janiſſaries, who fell courageouſly on the enemy the 23d of June near Coſſoudsje, on the ſide of Bazardſchick; the corps of Arnautes, among others, diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly; but the cavalry having taken flight, the reſt were defeated with conſiderable loſs."

"*Warſaw, July* 27. The Ruſſian miniſter here has received a courier, with a journal of the operations of the grand army on the right-hand ſhore of the Danube, containing ſeveral ſkirmiſhes and engagements which happened between the hoſtile troops from the 25th of June [380.] to the 10th of July, and every thing was to the advantage of the Ruſſians; among which the following were the capital engagements.

On the 27th of June, the garriſon of Ruſzuk tried the firſt ſally from the fortreſs, and attacked the Abzerozie regiment, which was poſted upon the road towards Conſtantinople; but the enemy, after ſuſtaining a conſiderable loſs, was obliged to retire within the batteries.

On the 28th the vanguard of Gen. Kaminſkoy was attacked by Dahiſtanly Baſſa, who was at the head of 5000 cavalry; but the Turks were ſoon repulſed and defeated. The Ruſſians took ſix flags, and ſome Turks were made priſoners.

On the 30th Major Roſen was ſent with a detachment to Razyzard, and found himſelf ſurrounded on three different ſides by the enemy. Gen. Kaminſkoy came up immediately with his whole infantry, and defeated the enemy, killed about 200, and took 27 priſoners, among whom is a Bin Baſſa, and got five flags.

On the 2d of July, as Siurdzy Caſſan Baſſa was bringing 5000 men in order to reinforce the garriſon of Ruſzuk, he was attacked by Maj. Gen. Naſtzchokin, who defeated him entirely, killed 300, took 30 priſoners, among whom is a Boſniak Baſſa of two horſe-tails; and in purſuing the enemy he took 200 Bulgarians priſoners of war, and the whole camp became a prey to the Ruſſians: 300 of the Turkiſh cavalry that juſt came up to join the Baſſa, fell alſo into the Ruſſians hands, by which they got a great quantity of muſkets and ſwords, and ſeveral other valuable effects.

On the 6th of July 4000 men from the garriſon of Siliſtria, by the aſſiſtance of their batteries, paſſed the Danube towards the iſland Ruſzuk, and attacked the Ruſſians with the utmoſt fury; but notwithſtanding the enormous fire from the cannon of the fortreſs, and the attack of the Siliſtrian garriſon, the Ruſſians behaved ſo bravely, that the enemy, after loſing about 600 in dead, and about 500 in wounded, were obliged to retire. The Ruſſians purſuing the enemy, ſunk a veſſel with near 300 Turks, and killed a great number in attempting to return on board their veſſels.

On the 7th the beſieged of Ruſzuk attempted another ſally with 8000 men, both infantry and cavalry, and attacked again thoſe troops who were poſted upon the road towards Conſtantinople; but after loſing about 800 in dead, beſides

ſides the wounded, they retired into the fortreſs.

On the 10th the Seraſkier of Ruſzuk, at the head of the whole garriſon, tried the ſucceſs of another ſally, and from day-break till the evening he attacked the Ruſſian poſts at different places; but the latter fought with ſuch ſpirit, that the enemy, after leaving 1000 dead upon the field, found means to fly into the fortreſs."

"*Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated Aug. 7.* The Prince de Gallitzin, miniſter from Ruſſia, has juſt received the following letter from Baron de Staekleberg, dated, Warſaw, July 27. — "I haſten to communicate to your Excellency the freſh advantages gained over the Turks by the army of the Count de Romanzow. They conſiſt only in taking of poſts, but are of ſo much more conſequence, as the enemy are already driven to their laſt ſhift. All communication between the Vizir and the ſeveral corps of his army is cut off, even with Adrianople: himſelf is blocked up in Szumla by Gen. Kamienſki, and he has already applied to the Marſhal with freſh propoſals for the concluſion of a peace."

"*Hague, Aug. 5.* The laſt letters from Vienna adviſe, that the Ruſſian general, Count de Romanzow, after having paſſed the Danube with all his army, and reſted his troops a few hours, marched at their head with ſo much agility againſt the Turks, that the Grand Vizir, not expecting to be ſo ſuddenly ſurprized, quitted his advantageous ſituation very precipitately, and retired with his army under the cannon of Adrianople, abandoning his camp, and the towns of Siliſtria and Varna to the mercy of the Ruſſians. It is ſaid that the great panic with which the Turks were ſeized, on account of the late advantages gained over them by the Ruſſians, occaſioned ſuch a deſertion among the troops, that the Vizir found himſelf obliged to make this retreat."

"*Conſtantinople, July 18.* The action that we received an account of, in which the Ruſſian troops are ſaid to have conſiſted only of 9000 men, and the Turks of about 80,000 men, was attended with very fatal conſequences to the latter, moſt of whom ran away home. Thoſe who returned to the army of the Grand Vizir, plundered the tents and baggage of the unfortunate Abdoel Reſak Reis Effendi, who has ſince been baniſhed, and they would have murdered him if he had not found means to make his eſcape. The victorious Ruſſians, in order to turn this rout to their advantage, advanced towards the Grand Vizir, and made as if they would attack him; when the whole Turkiſh cavalry, being ſeized with a panic, took flight, after having plundered the camp, and left the Grand Vizir at Schoemna; where he intrenched himſelf with his infantry, having taken the precaution to ſend the military cheſt, the ſtandard of Mahoment, and the chancery, to Adrianople. Three French officers, a Poliſh nobleman, and a French ſerjeant, who went lately with a train of artillery to the army of the Grand Vizir, returned here a few days ago with the run-a-ways. They ſaid it was impoſſible to form an idea of the terror which had ſeized the Turkiſh troops, who, imagining they could not make head againſt the enemy, are plundering the country through which they paſs, and murdering the inhabitants. Their ſervants and ſurgeon met with the ſame fate, and themſelves were in great danger. All the artillery caſt by the Chevalier Tott, except three pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Ruſſians. The army of the Grand Vizir, which was compoſed of 200,000 men, is now reduced to about 40,000 by defeats and deſertion. Ten thouſand Spahis are come from thence, in order to return into Aſia. All the good words and offers of money that were given them were not ſufficient to engage them to return to the army: they threatened the Vizir and the miniſtry in ſuch frightful terms, that they found themſelves under a neceſſity to grant them a paſſage."

"*Warſaw, July 19.* A courier which arrived here lately from Peterſburg, brings an account, of advice being received there, that the army of Prince General Dolgorucki has paſſed the lines of Precop, and arrived in the Crimea."

"*Warſaw, July 20.* Gen. Romanius has received intelligence, that the Ruſſian ſecond army, commanded by Prince Dolgorucki, has paſſed the river Bog, and advanced as far as Anderſky on the Dnieper, in order to attack Ockzacow, and to have a watchful eye that no Turkiſh troops ſhall land upon the Crimea."

"*Leghorn, July 6.* General Count Alexiowitz Orlow is juſt arrived here from Peterſburg, and has brought with him the enſigns of the order of St Anne for

for Vice-Admiral Greig, and a gold ſnuff-box, garniſhed with diamonds, for the Ruſſian commiſſary, Mr Rutherford."

"*Conſtantinople, July* 4. The Ruſſian fleet, having without effect thrown ſome bombs into Chio, is retired to Mitylene, from whence a part of it ſailed to Salonica, and burnt ſome ſhips and magazines of grain on that coaſt.—We are this moment informed, that the Ruſſians have in vain made a deſcent at Badroun: Oſman Pacha, commandant of Sanchio, gave them ſo warm a reception, that they have been obliged to reimbark, after having loſt ſome men; whoſe heads have been ſent hither."

"*Peterſburg, July* 19. Accounts from the Black ſea mention, that the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets had been in ſight of each other for three days, and had exchanged ſeveral ſhot." *Lond gaz.*

"*Venice, July* 19. The St Baſil, a Ruſſian frigate of 36 guns, commanded by Rear-Adm. Wellchi, with four ſail of large tranſports under convoy, are juſt arrived here from the grand rendezvous of the Ruſſian fleet at the iſland of Paros, to buy up ſome ſtores and proviſions for the uſe of the fleet; and brings the following account of an action off the Iſle of Negropont, between a ſmall ſquadron of the Ruſſians, conſiſting of two fifty-gun ſhips, one of thirty, one of twenty-eight, and one of ſixteen, commanded by the Chevalier Meninſki; and two large Turkiſh ſhips mounting fifty-eight guns each, and eight large gallies. Adm. Spiritoff had received intelligence of ten ſail of tranſports, with proviſions, ſtores, &c. for the Turkiſh fleet, being at Negropont, which proviſions, &c. were taken from on board Dutch and French ſhips, and were for the grand Turkiſh fleet under the command of the Captain Pacha at the Dardanelles; the Admiral therefore diſpatched the Chevalier with the above ſquadron, in order to intercept them. The ſquadron arrived off Negropont on the 20th ult. and the next day came up with the tranſports under convoy of the Turkiſh ſhips and gallies. As ſoon as they perceived the Ruſſians, they endeavoured to eſcape to ſea; but the wind not favouring them, they perceived the neceſſity they ſhould be under of fighting: they therefore drew up between the Ruſſians and the ſhore, in a line of battle abreaſt, keeping the tranſports in the rear. The Ruſſian ſhip of fifty guns, in which was the Chevalier Meninſki, began the attack upon the largeſt veſſel of the Turks, in which was the commander of the ſquadron, when a ſmart firing enſued. The Ruſſian ſhip of twenty-eight guns was engaged with the other Turkiſh ſhips; and the two others of the Ruſſians keep an inceſſant fire on the enemy's gallies, with ſuch effect that two were ſunk, and a great carnage was made on board the reſt, every ſhot raking almoſt fore and aft. The gallies and tranſports upon this made for the ſhore; and a gale ſpringing up, the Turkiſh ſhips, which had not received much damage, made their eſcape to ſea. The Chevalier joined his other ſhips, and took three ſail of the tranſports; the reſt, with the gallies, having got ſafe into harbour. The Chevalier immediately ſet ſail for Paros with his prizes, where he arrived on the 3d inſtant."

A peace is however at laſt agreed on, and an end put to a war, in which it is thought upwards of 300,000 men have been carried off.

"*Warſaw, July* 27. A courier arrived here laſt Sunday with a letter from Count Romanzow, wherein that General in chief obſerves, that the army of the Grand Vizir is hemmed in near Szumla, and hath no communication with Adrianople; that, in conſequence, the Grand Vizir had propoſed a new congreſs, or an armiſtice; but he having refuſed either, had deſired rather a peace on the ſpot, without delay, on conditions which he himſelf propoſed; otherwiſe he was determined to continue his operations at all events."

"*Vienna, Aug.* 3. This day at noon a courier arrived here with the news of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte having been concluded on the 17th of July, at the head quarters at Buyak Canarochi, and ſigned, on the part of their reſpective ſovereigns, by Marſhal Count Romanzow, and Achmed Effendi, Chiaga to the Grand Vizir." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peterſburg, Aug.* 4. Laſt night Marſhal Romanzow's ſon arrived at Peterhoff, with the agreeable news of the peace having been ſigned on the 21ſt of July by Prince Repnin, (who had powers from the Marſhal for that purpoſe), and two Turkiſh plenipotentiaries named by the Grand Vizir: the principal articles of which are,—The independency of the Crimea,—The abſolute ceſſion to Ruſſia of Kinburn, Kerche, and Jenickale, and of all the diſtrict between the Bog and

the Dnieper, — A free navigation in all the Turkiſh ſeas, in which is included the paſſage through the Dardanelles, with all the privileges and immunities which are granted to the moſt favoured nations, — Several ſtipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia, as well as thoſe of the iſlands reſtored by Ruſſia to the Porte; the detail of which the Marſhal has not yet ſpecified, reſerving farther particulars till he ſends the ratification, which he had ſtipulated with the Grand Vizir ſhould be ſigned on or before the 26th of July, and which he means to tranſmit by Prince Repnin. — Ruſſia is to retain Azoff and Taganrok." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 12. We have no other accounts from the Ruſſian army, than that the Grand Vizir is ſtill blocked up, and will continue ſo to be till the ratification of the peace by the Sultan is arrived from Conſtantinople."

"*Buyuck Canarchi, July* 17. *three hours after ſigning the peace.* As ſoon as advice was received, the 13th July, of the arrival of the Turkiſh plenipotentiaries at the quarters of Gen. Kamenſkoy, we took proper means to prevent their continuing their route to the camp of Count de Romanzow before Siliſtria, but kept them three leagues on this ſide at Buyuck Canarchi. Every thing was prepared there for their reception; and on the 14th, two regiments of foot, and five ſquadrons of horſe, were ſent to protect them. The next day Field-Marſhal Romanzow came hither, with Lt-Gen. Prince de Repnin; and on the 16th came the two Turkiſh ambaſſadors, Achmet Effendi, or the Vice Vizir, (who has been upon ſeveral embaſſies at Vienna and Berlin), and the new Reis Effendi, with twenty perſons in their retinue. The firſt conference was then immediately opened, which laſted four hours; and as ſoon as it was over, the two Turkiſh ambaſſadors retired to their tents, which were pitched half a league from the place of conference. Next day, the 17th, they came at ten o'clock in the morning, to the ſecond conference; which laſted three hours; during which the peace was concluded between Field-Marſhal Romanzow and the Turkiſh plenipotentiaries. In order to remove all doubts on both ſides, the articles were drawn in three languages, and the exchange made with a promiſe to have the peace ratified within three days by the Grand Vizir. The two plenipotentiaries deſired the Field-Marſhal to have a ſuſpenſion of arms immediately publiſhed in all the detached corps belonging to the army. The laſt engagement which happened in the mountains within eight leagues of Schumla, threw the Turks into ſuch a conſternation, that they accepted the conditions offered them without heſitation."

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 3. A Ruſſian officer is arrived here as courier from Gen. Romanzow, with the important news of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte being concluded, to the great advantage of the former.

The deplorable ſituation to which the Grand Vizir was reduced by the wiſe manœuvres of the Field-Marſhal Romanzow was the cauſe of this great event. The Marſhal having firſt ſent about 50,000 of his men over the Danube, paſſed it himſelf without any obſtacle from the Grand Vizir. He then kept Siliſtria in awe with a corps under Maj.-Gen. Lloyd (an Engliſhman), and Ruzug, with another diviſion under Gen. Soltikow, who at the ſame time cut off the communication with Varna. Marſhal Romanzow, with the heavy artillery, held ſuch a poſition near Schumla, as cut off the communication between the Grand Vizir, together with the grand Turkiſh army, and their magazines, and intercepted all their proviſions. He placed Gen. Kamenſki in an advanced poſition to ſtop any ſuccours that might come to their relief. An Ottoman corps with 5000 waggons from Adrianople, eſcorted by 28,000 men, was coming for that purpoſe, but was beaten by Gen. Kaminſki, and all the waggons taken: an account of which being brought to the Turkiſh camp, the Grand Vizir found his army ready to mutiny for want of proviſion, and that he could not give battle in that poſition without manifeſtly expoſing himſelf to a defeat: Therefore, after attempting to no purpoſe the renewal of negotiations, and the recommencing of a congreſs, was obliged, on the 21ſt of July, to ſign the conditions which the Ruſſians impoſed, and which are nearly the ſame as they required at the congreſſes of Foczani and Bucharеſt in 1772 and 1773.

This peace, the moſt glorious ever concluded by the Ruſſians, was ſigned, the 21ſt of July, at Kout chouce Kamardzi, near Siliſtria, by Prince Repnin, and the Turkiſh plenipotentiaries, Niſſangi Reſni, Achmet

met Effendi, and Ibrahim Miconib Reis Effendi; and afterwards ratified by the Field-Marſhal Count Romanzow and the Grand Vizir. The treaty contains twenty-eight articles, but the following moſt material ones are all that are at preſent known.

1. The abſolute independence of Crimea, and that their Chans ſhall for the future have no further duties to render the Grand Signior than ſuch as are due to him as the ſupreme Cailiffe of the Mahometan religion.

2. Ruſſia ſhall have a free navigation and trade in the Black ſea, and in all the harbours, rivers, and ports, of the Turkiſh empire.

3. The fortreſſes Aſoph, Jenekale, Kertſch, and Kinburn, with their diſtricts, and a tract of land between the rivers Bog and Dnieper, ſhall belong to Ruſſia.

4. Ruſſia ſhall have the liberty of building new fortreſſes, and repairing the old ones, as they think fit.

5. The Porte ſhall always give the reigning ſovereign of Ruſſia the title of *Padiſchach*, that is, Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

6. Ruſſia returns all her conqueſts, ſtipulating certain prerogatives and privileges for the inhabitants of the provinces and iſlands reſtored, which puts them in ſecurity.

7. The Porte engages to pay Ruſſia a large ſum of money, not leſs than 48 millions, nor more than 70 millions, of piaſters, to defray the expences that empire has been at during the war."

"*Peterſburg, Aug.* 14. When the intelligence firſt arrived here of the important victory which Marſhal Romanzow gained over the Turks in Bulgaria, a very powerful party in the Imperial council was for a continuation of the war, and following the advantage gained, by marching the grand army up to the walls of Conſtantinople. This opinion was ſtrongly ſupported by the Grand Duke; and her Imperial Majeſty ſeemed tacitly to adopt it; but was firſt reſolved to take the opinion of Count Panin, and ſome others, before ſhe poſitively aſſented to, or diſſented from, the continuance of the war. Count Panin was in conſequence informed of the victory, and required to give his opinion in explicit terms. That old miniſter, thus ſituated, gave his anſwer in an open, forcible, and perſpicuous manner: He ſet forth the diſtreſſed ſtate of the Imperial finances and commerce; the natural evils reſulting from ſo long a continuance of ſuch an expenſive and bloody war: he expatiated largely on the deluge of human blood that had been poured forth ſince the beginning of the war, and what more would be ſhed in the continuance of it; from whence he took occaſion to expoſe the cruelty and wanton barbarity of ſuch a meaſure: he proteſted ſtrongly againſt any intention of injuring the honour, or hurting the intereſts of the Ruſſian empire, by concluding a peace with a vanquiſhed enemy; but clearly evinced, that it would not only reflect the higheſt honour, but be of the moſt real, the moſt eſſential advantage to the common intereſt, as the Empreſs, by being victorious, had not only the power of commanding almoſt what terms ſhe pleaſed, to indemnify a part of the expences of the war, but had a glorious opportunity of manifeſting her ſelf-denial and humanity, by not impoſing on the vanquiſhed ſuch terms as they were not able to bear. In fine, he ſhewed that it was abſolutely neceſſary for a retrival of the Ruſſian affairs, and that it was then a criſis which was equally fortunate and advantageous. — The reaſoning and manner of this able politician, this true friend to his country, gained the majority of the opponents of his opinion, and convinced all. His advice was followed, and couriers were immediately diſpatched to Prince Repnin and Marſhal Romanzow, to conclude a peace with the utmoſt diſpach."

POLAND.

"*Hague, Aug.* 19. The laſt letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the delegates have reſumed their deliberations; and that the miniſters of the three allied powers have inſiſted on their ſigning the plan propoſed for a permanent council in Poland; which the delegates have abſolutely refuſed, and have accordingly adjourned again for a fortnight."

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 11. When the miniſters of the three allied powers brought the project of the permanent council on the carpet at the firſt meeting, which was held the firſt of this month, they began with a diſcourſe, in which they ſet forth, that the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a council was the only means to quell the troubles of Poland, to prevent greater misfortunes, and to revive the laws, and the regulated adminiſtration of the

government; and they concluded with declaring, that if the republic refuſed any longer to come into the ſaid project, the troops of their ſovereigns would immediately enter Poland to oblige them. The above diſcourſe was printed in the Poliſh and French languages, and publicly given out, that it might be known through the whole country. The delegation deliberated upon this affair till Wedneſday; when, after the alteration of ſome points, the projected council has at laſt taken place. On Thurſday ſome deputies were ſent from the delegation to the King, for his approbation of it; but he being rather indiſpoſed, he put off giving his anſwer for ſome days, hoping that the Biſhop of Wilda would return in the interim, with ſucceſs in his attempt of bringing the Lithuanians over to agree to it, who were moſt againſt it of any. On Sunday, however, his Majeſty agreed to the project of a permanent council, and on Monday it was ſigned. Prince Poninſki, marſhal of the confederacy and delegation, gave a magnificent entertainment on the occaſion."

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 11. Advices have been juſt received from Lemberg, that the Auſtrian troops which had taken poſſeſſion of that city have on a ſudden entirely evacuated it; and the Auſtrian commander, who had kept the key of the gates, &c. delivered them up to the magiſtrates before his departure, which was towards the frontiers of Turky. This ſingular matter cauſes a variety of ſpeculations, as his Imperial Majeſty had taken much pains to garriſon that city, and has filled it full of the flower of his troops; therefore this ſudden evacuation of it, without any apparent reaſon, is the more aſtoniſhing."

"*Dantzick, July* 28. The return of M. Benoit and Count Golowkin, to reconſult with the magiſtrates on the claims of his Pruſſian Majeſty, has been attended with the good effect of opening the communications to this city, which were all ſtopt up by the Pruſſian troops, who are now withdrawn from the city and ſuburbs to their camp at Oliva. The Pruſſian officers at the receipt of the cuſtoms (except the comptroller in the chamber of Accounts) are removed, and every other appearance is now favourable to this city."

"*Dantzick, Aug.* 10. A board of commiſſioners is juſt inſtituted here, conſiſting of four of the principal magiſtrates choſen by the people, and two of the delegates of the Poliſh diet, who have juſt arrived here on that account from Warſaw. This board is to conſult with M. Benoit, agent for his Pruſſian Majeſty, Count Golowkin, the Empreſs of Ruſſia's miniſter, and Baron Derone, agent for his Imperial Majeſty, on ſettling the differences between the King of Pruſſia and this city, ariſing from the claims of the former, and are reſtricted to conclude their negotiations in three months."

RUSSIA.

"*Frontiers of Poland, July* 24. It ſeems the inſurrection brought about by the pretended Archbiſhop Famo, was concerted in the moſt ſecret manner with Pugatcheff. The Ruſſians hoped to prevent the union of theſe two corps of rebels, by throwing a conſiderable detachment between them while they were ſeparated: but the revolters combined their movements in ſuch a manner, as to attack the enemy on both ſides at once. The detachment was defeated, and joined the other corps who are in purſuit of the rebels."

"*Berlin, Aug.* 16. Letters from Peterſburg adviſe, that the rebel Pugatcheff, after gaining ſeveral advantages over the Imperial troops, had advanced as far as Caſan; on account of which the Empreſs of Ruſſia removed General Tcherbatow from the command of the Ruſſian troops ſent againſt the rebels, and gave it to Prince Gallitzin."

"*Peterſburg, July* 15. In conſequence of the ſickneſs which unhappily broke out at a village near Ladoga, and in the neighbourhood of Staria Ruſs, ſtations with proper officers were appointed on two different parts of the road between this city and Novogorod, till an inquiry could be made into the cauſe and nature of the diſeaſe. A phyſician was alſo ſent to viſit both thoſe villages; who is now returned, and reports, that during the fourteen days he remained there not a ſingle perſon died, nor any malignant diſtemper appeared, except that a number of horſes had been carried off in different places, ſuppoſed to be owing to the conſtant hot weather which we have had for ſome time paſt." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peterſburg, July* 19. The heats we have lately experienced are now abated, which it is hoped will contribute to carry off any remains of the late epide-

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mical diſtemper. Our apprehenſions from it are now entirely removed." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Warſaw, July* 17. Capt. Ritſchkow has finiſhed his journey to the ſouthern provinces of Ruſſia. He has given in his memoirs to the Imperial academy at Peterſburg; they are three in number, and in the Ruſſian language. Among the diſcoveries he has made are a number of ruins of villages, towns, and cities, buried in their own ruins; the moſt conſiderable of which are now reduced to mere hamlets. The Captain was not able to get any light into the cauſes of this devaſtation, neither could he diſcover what nation formerly peopled this vaſt extent of country, which muſt have been numerouſly inhabited, if one may judge from the ruins of ſeveral towns, the fortifications of which are ſtill ſtanding, and are in form of a bow."

SWEDEN.

On the 17th of July notice was given in all the churches of Stockholm, that the private debts which the princes or princeſſes of the royal family may contract for the future, will not be paid by the ſtate.

"*Hague, Aug.* 6. The advantages which reſult from the whale-fiſhery, engage the powers of the North to give their particular attention to that branch of commerce. Sweden, to favour it, has juſt granted to a company eſtabliſhed at Gottenburg a privilege for twenty years. The members are exempted from all taxes, their ſhips have the liberty of navigating the ſeas, and the ſailors who are employed in their ſervice are protected from being forcibly inliſted for the military marine."

"*Stockholm, Aug.* 9. We are informed, that a violent epidemical diſtemper prevails at Karis, in the diſtrict of Nyeland, and in the neighbouring villages; which has broke out not only among the horned cattle, but alſo among the horſes. This diſorder is ſo quick in its operation, that it as immediately kills ſuch animals as are attacked with it, as if they had been ſhot; and it hath made ſuch a rapid progreſs as to have carried off all the cattle of ſome of the inhabitants: but what is ſtill more unfortunate, hitherto no remedy has been diſcovered to ſtop this epidemical diſeaſe."

"*Stockholm, Aug.* 5. In the province of Nordland, a new religious ſect has lately been diſcovered. It conſiſts of above 200 perſons, who perform divine ſervice in the woods; where they appear naked; and, after ſome ridiculous ceremones, light large fires, and paſs through the flames naked; by which, they ſay, they are purified from their ſins, and bind the devil from doing miſchief. The leaders were committed, and are to be examined."

GERMANY.

"*Berlin, July* 26. Gen. Conway, during his ſtay here, was very frequently in converſation with the King. Treaties are now reported to be near concluded between Pruſſia and Hanover, about exchanging ſome lands, and ſettling the demand of arrears which the former has upon the latter. The General has ſet out for the court of Vienna."

"*Ratisbon, Aug.* 9. Some differences have ariſen in the diet between the courts of Vienna and Hanover, relative to certain grievances which the former pretends to have ſuſtained from the latter; in conſequence of which, the Imperial court has not only complained to the diet, but has ordered its miniſters at all foreign courts to make formal complaint thereof. The declaration made at Vienna to the Hanoverian miniſter there, and to the miniſters of all the other German ſtates, ſets forth, "That as for a long time paſt, and upon ſeveral occaſions, and particularly in the affair of the viſitation of the chamber, the Electoral court of Brunſwick, and its miniſtry, had extremely moleſted the Emperor, as well as the Empreſs-Queen, their Imperial Majeſties could not but be highly diſpleaſed with ſuch behaviour; that they had made amicable repreſentations upon this ſubject even at London, in hopes to turn the Electoral court from its purpoſe; but all endeavours of this kind having hitherto proved unſucceſsful, her Imperial Majeſty found herſelf obliged to declare, that the court of Brunſwick muſt expect in future to receive the ſame treatment it had given."

"*Hanover, Aug.* 9. An important matter is now in debate between the court of Vienna and this electorate, which, on the ſide of the former, is carried on with much vehemence. The miſunderſtanding has ariſen from our Elector's having thought proper to lay ſome taxations on horſes, &c. bought up, and taken out of the electorate."

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

"*Paris, July* 29. On the 27th inſtant was performed, in the church of the royal abbey of St Dennis, the ſolemn ſervice for the repoſe of the ſoul of the late King. The Clergy, the Parliament, the Chambers of Accounts, the officers of the Mint, the Chatalet, and the members of the City and Univerſity, attended, in conſequence of an invitation ſent to them for that purpoſe. Monſieur and the Count d'Artois having taken their places, and likewiſe the Prince de Condé, maſs was performed by the Cardinal de la Roche Aymon; after which the funeral ſermon was delivered by the Biſhop of Senez. When divine ſervice was finiſhed, the King of Arms, after throwing into the vault his coat and hood, called to thoſe who carried the ſeveral enſigns of honour to do the ſame. That ceremony being ended, the Duke de Bourbon proclaimed with a loud voice, *The King is dead*; and the King of Arms repeated three times, *The King is dead; let us all pray to God for the repoſe of his ſoul.* Then a prayer was ſaid, and the King of Arms cried out three times, *Long live Louis XVI.*; which was followed by loud acclamations, and the ſound of trumpets, &c. The Princes, Clergy, Dukes, and all the officers who attended, were afterwards magnificently entertained in the different apartments of the abbey."

"*Paris, Aug.* 1. It is but a few days ago, that the Duke de la Vrilliere went by the King's order to ſignify to M. de Boynes his diſmiſſion from the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate for the marine department. Since that time, a nobleman waited upon the Duke de la Vrilliere with the like commiſſion."

"*Baſtia, July* 12. After the French had ſacked the pieve of Niolo [387], they ſurrounded a convent of monks, and after ſearching a long time, they found at the bottom of ſeveral tombs about 600 muſkets, with a large quantity of powder and other ammunition. All the religious, together with ſixty-two other perſons, were arreſted by order of the government, and two of them were hanged. Notwithſtanding all the care of the French, 150 armed rebels found means to eſcape their purſuit, and retire to the woods. The Generals Marbœuf and Narbonne, after leaving 1200 men in thoſe parts which have ſubmitted, returned to the poſts they occupied before this expedition."

"*Leghorn, Aug.* 7. Letters from Baſtia, of the 2d inſt. adviſe, that the Count de Marbœuf is departed from thence for France, and that tranquillity is reſtored in the iſland of Corſica, by means of the diſperſion of ſome of the rebel chiefs, and the puniſhments which have been inflicted on the diſturbers of the public peace."

ITALY.

"*Naples, July* 19. The following is a tranſlation of the pardon, publiſhed by order of his Sicilian Majeſty, granted to his ſubjects of Palermo.

"Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies, of Jeruſalem, &c. having been informed of a popular tumult raiſed againſt Duke John Fogliani d'Arragona, our Viceroy, Captain-General of the kingdom of Sicily, &c. on the 19th and 20th of September 1773, in our well-beloved and faithful city of Palermo: And after proof of the facts, by writing and verbal proceſs, ſent by our counſellors of war, and members of the police, duly aſſembled to inquire into that matter: We declare ourſelf willing to proceed rather as a compaſſionate father, than as a ſevere judge: And having, during the above examination, received a deputation, not only from the magiſtrates, but from the ſenate of that city, and from the ſtates of the kingdom, humbly craving pardon; after due conſideration, we have reſolved to ſhew mercy towards the greateſt part of the offenders, abandoning to juſtice ſuch only as were moſt culpable. In conſequence of which, we hereby pardon all thoſe that joined in the ſedition during the above two days, of whatever claſs, profeſſion, or ſtate they may be, and hereby abſolve and entirely bury in oblivion their crimes: excepting only in this pardon, and from this indulgence, the three principals, named Joſeph Puzza, Ignace Sorrentino, and Francis Morici. We order our Viceroy and Council of Sicily to publiſh the above, that all perſons may conform to it. Given at Naples, June 8. 1774, in the 5th year of our reign.

FERDINAND."

"*Vienna, Aug.* 13. An ambaſſador-extraordinary arrived here on the 21ſt of laſt month from the republic of Venice, to confer with the Emperor on the reaſons of his ordering General Vela to march

march with his troops into thoſe parts of the provinces of Morlachia and Dalmatia which belong to the Venetians. The ambaſſador, immediately on his arrival, demanded an audience of his Imperial Majeſty, in order to deliver his credentials; but this was not permitted till the 7th inſt. when the Emperor publicly received his letters; but he has been abſolutely denied a private audience, and as yet no anſwer has been returned to various memorials and remonſtrances which he preſented in writing."

A letter from Rome ſays, the Pope has publiſhed a bull, forbidding the churches in Tuſcany and Parma to claim a right for the future to protect criminals from juſtice.

"*London, Aug.* 8. They write from Rome, that the ſmall-pox has lately been very fatal in that city; above a thouſand people having been carried off with it ſince April. None of thoſe above twenty years of age who were ſeized with it, recovered."

British North America.

They are under apprehenſions of an India war in Virginia.

"*Williamſburg, June* 16. On Monday an expreſs arrived here from New Hampſhire, with letters from Colonel Abraham Hite to our Governor, which give ſtrong aſſurances of the determined reſolution of the Indians to declare war againſt us. Col. Hite reports, that he has received intelligence from Cheet river, that on the 4th inſtant ſome people going to the houſe of one William Speir, they diſcovered him, his wife, and four children, murdered and ſcalped, with a broad ax ſticking in the man's breaſt, and his wife lying on her back entirely naked. At another place they found a man's coat, with a number of bullet-holes in it, and a child murdered cloſe by it. The cattle they have likewiſe killed."

"*Fort Pitt, June* 12. On the 6th inſtant one Henry Wall was killed by the Indians within ſight of a fort built on Muddy creek; as were one Keener near the ſame place, one Proctor near Grave creek, and one Campbell at Necommer's town, by the Mingoes."

"*Yeoconomico in Virginia, June* 20. An expreſs arrived here laſt night, informing, that the town of Pittſburg is ſurrounded by 500 Indians in arms. The quarrel aroſe from the white people having killed eleven of the Indians. Numbers of the back ſettlers are removing down to the more inhabited part of the country."

"*Weſtmoreland county, Virginia, June* 30. We hear from Albany, that all the chiefs and head warriors of the Six Nations are now on their way to Sir William Johnſon's, to hold a congreſs on the alarming news they received of the murders committed by Creſſap, and others his aſſociates, on the Ohio; that a conſiderable number are already aſſembled at Johnſon-Hall; and it is expected the whole will amount to ſix or ſeven hundred; and that notwithſtanding the diſorders which the unprovoked barbarity of Creſſap, and others, have occaſioned to the ſouthward, there is reaſon to hope, that through the endeavours of Sir William Johnſon, the fidelity of the Six Nations will be preſerved, and the northern frontiers ſecured from the danger and diſtreſs now experienced on the frontiers of Virginia, &c."

British East Indies.

"*London, Aug.* 25. It appears by letters brought by the Bridgewater, lately arrived from the Eaſt Indies, that the Spaniſh Governor of the Manillas has ſent a peremptory meſſage to Mr Harbord, Governor of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company's new ſettlement at Balambanca, that if he does not immediately, on receipt of that notice, retire with all the Engliſh who are with him on that iſland, he ſhall, according to the inſtructions of his court, ſend a ſufficient force to bring him away, and deſtroy all ſuch works and fortifications as ſhall have been erected. It is preſumed that Mr Harbord will not conform to this requiſition, and that in all probability the Spaniard will carry his threats into execution, in which caſe the whole of this tranſaction will extremely reſemble what happened at Falkland's iſland, the court of Spain having, previous to the eſtabliſhment of this ſettlement, made the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances to our miniſtry againſt that meaſure, which occaſioned a delay of carrying the deſign into execution for a conſiderable time.

The particulars of the loſs of the Royal Captain Eaſt-Indiaman, of which information was received by the Bridgewater, are as follows. The Royal Captain was coming from China to the company's new ſettlement at Balambanca, to take in there a part of her cargo; and at a ſmall diſtance from that place ſhe ſtruck full on

a rock in the open ſea, where there were no ſoundings. The crew had time before ſhe foundered to get into the boats, by which means they reached Balambanca, and were all ſaved except three. The company will not ſuſtain any loſs by this ſhipwreck, as the value of that part of her cargo which ſhe had taken in at China, will be more than balanced by the ſaving of the freight, which in ſuch caſes is forfeited."

England.

At a meeting of the Bill-of-Rights, Aug. 23. that ſociety took the liberty of recommending to the independent electors of Great Britain to form the following articles into a ſolemn declaration, which the candidates whom they ſuppert ſhall be required, as the indiſpenſable condition of their being ſupported, to ſign and ſeal publicly at the general meeting, or at the place of election, binding themſelves by oath to a due obſervance of what is therein contained.

1. You ſhall conſent to no ſupplies without a previous redreſs of grievances.

2. You ſhall promote a law, ſubjecting each candidate to an oath againſt having uſed bribery, or any other illegal means of compaſſing his election.

3. You ſhall promote, to the utmoſt of your power, a full and equal repreſentation of the people in parliament.

4. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore annual parliaments.

5. You ſhall promote a penſion and a place bill, enacting, that any member who receives a place, penſion, contract, lottery-tickets, or any other emolument whatſoever, from the crown, or enjoys profit from any ſuch place, penſion, &c. ſhall not only vacate his ſeat, but be abſolutely ineligible during his continuance under ſuch undue influence.

6. You ſhall impeach the miniſters who adviſed the violating the right of the freeholders in the Middleſex election, and the military murders in St George's Fields.

7. You ſhall make ſtrict inquiry into the conduct of judges, touching juries.

8. You ſhall make ſtrict inquiry into the application of the public money.

9. You ſhall uſe your utmoſt endeavours to have the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons expunged, by which the magiſtrates of the city of London were arbitrarily impriſoned, for ſtrictly adhering to their charter and their oaths, and alſo that reſolution by which a judicial record was eraſed to ſtop the courſe of juſtice.

10. You ſhall attend to the grievances of our fellow-ſubjects in Ireland, and ſecond the complaints they may bring to the throne.

11. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore to America the eſſential right of taxation by repreſentatives of their own free election; repealing the acts paſſed in violation of that right ſince the year 1763; and the univerſal exciſe, ſo notoriouſly incompatible with every principle of Britiſh liberty, which has been lately ſubſtituted in the colonies, inſtead of the laws of cuſtoms."

"*Ipſwich, Aug.* 26. Experiments are making at Landguard fort, under the direction of Gen. Williamſon and others, which are likely to be of great utility and ſaving to government, by making ſhot weighing 42 lib. (in the ſhape of a pear) do as much execution, fired out of an eighteen-pounder, with a third of the quantity of powder, as can be effected by round balls of the ſame weight that are fired from a forty-two pounder, the piece of ordnance hitherto uſed for that purpoſe."

Levy Barnet, William Waine, and Patrick Madan, convicts, Barnet and Waine for burglaries, and Madan for robbery, were carried to Tyburn to be executed on the 19th of Auguſt. At the place of execution, one Amos Merrit addreſſed himſelf to the under-ſheriff, and declared that Madan was innocent of the crime for which he was about to ſuffer; for that he himſelf was the guilty perſon. Mr Reynolds, the under-ſheriff, deſired, that he would look at the priſoner, and declare the ſame aloud. He declared the man was innocent, but declined acknowledging himſelf guilty. Merrit was thereupon taken into cuſtody, and Mr Reynolds was, by order of the ſheriffs, diſpatched to the ſecretary's office, to report what had happened, where he obtained a reſpite for Madan. When he returned, the execution of Barnet and Waine was performed; and Madan, amidſt the acclamations of many thouſands, was reconducted to Newgate. Amos Merrit, before William Addington, Eſq; at the office in Bow-ſtreet, voluntarily confeſſed, that he was the perſon who committed the robbery for which Madan had been convicted.

At a meeting of the juſtices, &c. of Norfolk,

Norfolk, Aug. 17. concerning the contagious diſtemper which had lately broke out in Suffolk, orders were iſſued to ſtop all cattle coming out of the county of Suffolk, till proof be had of the health of ſuch cattle, and that they have not been brought from or driven within one mile of an infected place; and for want of ſuch proof, that the cattle be driven back to the conſtablewick from whence they laſt came.

Dederick Woolbert (a perſon who ſome days before was ſuppoſed to be drowned, but who was reſtored to life by means uſed for his recovery) attended at a general meeting of a new ſociety lately eſtabliſhed, for the recovery of drowned perſons, held at the London coffeehouſe, Aug. 16. to return thanks to the Lord Mayor, and the other gentlemen of that humane ſociety, for their being the happy means of his recovery. It was full half an hour before the perſons employed in his recovery could perceive any ſigns of life in him; but, perſevering, in hopes of the reward given by the ſociety, they at length ſucceeded, though moſt of the byſtanders judged it labour in vain. —— Since the eſtabliſhment of the ſociety at Amſterdam for the recovery of perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned [xxxi. 521.], many people have been reſtored to life in England who would otherwiſe have been thought paſt recovery.

The following is given as an authentic account of the riſe and conſequence of a new experiment to live under water.

"James Day, the ſole projector of the ſcheme, employed his thoughts, for ſome years paſt, in planning a method of ſinking a veſſel under water, with a man in it, who ſhould live therein for a certain time, and then, by his own means only, bring himſelf up to the ſurface. After much ſtudy, he conceived that his plan could be reduced into practice: he communicated his idea in the part of the country where he lived, and had the moſt ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs. He went ſo far as to try his project in the Broads near Yarmouth. He fitted a Norwich market-boat for his purpoſe, ſunk himſelf thirty feet under water, where he continued during the ſpace of twenty-four hours, and executed his deſign to his own entire ſatisfaction. Elate with this ſucceſs, he then wanted to avail himſelf of his invention: he converſed with his friends, perfectly convinced that he had brought his undertaking to a certainty; but how to reap the advantage of it, was the difficulty that remained. The perſon in whom he confided ſuggeſted to him, that if he acquainted the ſporting gentlemen with the diſcovery, and the certainty of the performance, conſiderable betts would take place, as ſoon as the project ſhould be mentioned in company. The ſporting calendar was immediately looked into, and the name of Blake ſoon occurred: that gentleman was fixed upon as the perſon to whom Mr Day ought to addreſs himſelf. Accordingly Mr Blake, in the month of November laſt, received the following letter.

"Sir, I have found out an affair, by which means thouſands may be won: it is of a paradoxical nature, but can be performed with eaſe; therefore, Sir, if you chuſe to be informed of it, and give me one hundred pounds out of every thouſand you ſhall win by it, I will very readily wait upon you, and inform you of it. I am myſelf but a poor mechanic, and not able to make any thing by it without your aſſiſtance. Yours, &c. J. Day."

Mr Blake had no conception of Mr Day's deſign, nor was he ſure that the letter was ſerious. To clear the matter up, he returned for anſwer, that if Mr Day would come to town, and explain himſelf, Mr Blake would conſider of the propoſal. If he approved of it, Mr Day ſhould have the recompence he deſired; if, on the other hand, the plan ſhould be rejected, Mr Blake would make him a preſent to defray the expences of his journey. In a ſhort time after, Mr Day came to town: Mr Blake ſaw him, and deſired to know what ſecret he was poſſeſſed of. The man replied, "That he could ſink a ſhip one hundred yards deep in the ſea, with himſelf in it, and remain therein for the ſpace of twenty-four hours, without communication with any thing above; and, at the expiration of the time, riſe up again in the veſſel." The propoſal, in all its parts, was new to Mr Blake. He took down the particulars, and, after conſidering the matter, deſired ſome kind of proof of the practicability. The man added, that if Mr Blake would furniſh him with the materials neceſſary, he would give him ocular demonſtration. A model of the veſſel in which he was to perform the experiment was then required, and in three

or four weeks was accompliſhed, ſo as to give a perfect idea of the principle upon which the ſcheme was to be executed, and, indeed, a very plauſible promiſe of ſucceſs, not to Mr Blake only, but many other gentlemen who were conſulted upon the occaſion.

The conſequence was, that Mr Blake, agreeably to the man's deſire, advanced money for the conſtruction of a veſſel fit for the purpoſe. Mr Day, thus aſſiſted, went to Plymouth with his model, and ſet the men at that place to work upon it. The preſſure of the water at one hundred feet deep, was a circumſtance of which Mr Blake was adviſed, and touching that article he gave the ſtrongeſt precautions to Mr Day, telling him, at any expence, to fortify the chamber in which he was to ſubſiſt, againſt the weight of ſuch a body of water. Mr Day ſet off in great ſpirits for Plymouth, and ſeemed ſo confident, that Mr Blake made a bett, that the project would ſucceed; reducing, however, the depth of water from one hundred yards to one hundred feet, and the time from twenty-four to twelve hours. By the terms of the wager, the experiment was to be made within three months from the date; but ſo much time was neceſſary for due preparation, that on the appointed day, things were not in readineſs, and Mr Blake loſt the bett.

In ſome ſhort time afterwards the veſſel was finiſhed, and Mr Day ſtill continued eager for the carrying of his plan into execution; he was uneaſy at the idea of dropping the ſcheme, and wiſhed for an opportunity to convince Mr Blake, that he could perform what he had undertaken. He wrote from Plymouth, that every thing was in readineſs, and ſhould be executed the moment Mr Blake arrived. Induced by this promiſe, Mr Blake ſet out for Plymouth. Upon his arrival, a trial was made in Catwater, June 24. where Mr Day lay, during the flow of the tide, ſix hours, and ſix more during the tide of ebb; confined all the time in the room appropriated for his uſe. A day for the final determination was then fixed; the veſſel was towed to the place agreed upon; Mr Day provided himſelf with whatever he thought neceſſary; went into the veſſel, ſet the water into her, and with great compoſure retired to the room conſtructed for him, and ſhut up the valve: The ſhip went gradually down in twenty-two fathom water, at two o'clock on Tueſday June 28. in the afternoon, being to return at two the next morning. He had three buoys or meſſengers, which he could ſend to the ſurface at option, to announce his ſituation below; but none appearing, Mr Blake, who was near at hand in a barge, began to entertain ſome ſuſpicion. He kept a ſtrict look-out, and at the time appointed, neither the buoys nor the veſſel coming up, he applied to the Orpheus frigate, which lay juſt off the barge, for aſſiſtance. The captain with the moſt ready benevolence ſupplied him with every thing in his power to ſweep for the ſhip. Mr Blake, in this alarming ſituation, was not content with the help of the Orpheus only: he made immediate application to Lord Sandwich, (who happened to be at Plymouth) for further relief. His Lordſhip, with great humanity, ordered a number of hands from the dock-yard; who went with the utmoſt alacrity, and tried every effort to regain the ſhip; but unhappily without effect.

Thus ended this unfortunate affair. Mr Blake had not experience enough to judge of all poſſible contingencies, and has only now to lament the credulity with which he liſtened to a projector, fond of his own ſcheme, but certainly not poſſeſſed of ſkill enough to guard againſt the variety of accidents to which he was liable. The poor man has unfortunately ſhortened his days. He was not, however, tempted or influenced by any body; he confided in his own judgement, and put his life to the hazard upon his own miſtaken notions."

One Dr Falck attempted to weigh up the veſſel; but having perſiſted in his endeavours till the 20th of Auguſt, the veſſels and men employed by him were diſcharged.

Omiah, the viſitor, from Otaheite [388.], being perfectly recovered from the ſmall pox, accompanied Mr Banks and Dr Solander, Aug. 25. and dined with the Royal Society, at the Mitre tavern in Fleet-ſtreet. He is not a native of that iſland, but of Ulatea, from whence he and many others were driven out by the King of Bola-Bola, another neighbouring iſland, who conquered, and ſtill holds a conſiderable part of Ulatea. Tupia, who died at Batavia, on his way from Otaheite to England [xxxiii. 420.], whither he was coming with Mr Banks and Dr Solander, was alſo a native of the

the ſame iſland, wherein he had great poſſeſſions, and was a principal perſon; but he was in like manner driven out of it by the King of Bola-Bola, and took refuge in Otaheite, where, from his abilities, he had become a perſon of great conſideration when Mr Banks and Dr Solander found him there. Omiah had alſo ſome eſtate in his native iſland, but when he became a fugitive in Otaheite, being young, he was at firſt obliged to betake himſelf to fiſhing, and other ſimilar employments, to gain a livelihood; but being wounded in one of the frays which Capt. Cook unfortunately had at his firſt arrival on that iſland, it was conſidered as a merit that intitled him to ſome better proviſion, and he was put under one of the prieſts, according to the cuſtom of the country, to learn that kind of ſcience which qualifies for the prieſtly profeſſion. Mr Banks and Dr Solander were acquainted with him during their ſtay at Otaheite, whilſt he was in this ſituation; and it was his acquaintance with them, Capt. Cook, and other gentlemen on board the Endeavour, that moſt probably diſpoſed him to conſent to the coming hither along with Capt. Furneaux. Omiah's deportment is genteel, and reſembles much that of well-bred people here. He has an implicit confidence in Mr Banks and Dr Solander, of which he ſhewed the ſtrongeſt inſtance, in ſubmitting, without the leaſt heſitation, to be inoculated, on their recommendation of it to him. There is another inhabitant of the South-ſea iſlands, really a native of Otaheite, who is expected to arrive here in the Reſolution, Capt. Cook, the ſhip which went on the ſame expedition with the Adventure, and came away from Otaheite at the ſame time, but was afterwards ſeparated from her, and went alone to purſue part of the views of the expedition, from whence it is expected ſhe will return to England next year.

IRELAND. [xxxv. 555.]

"*Dublin, March* 15. The late General Wolfe having bequeathed 5000 l. to be diſpoſed of in ſuch charitable uſes as his executors ſhould think proper, they have acquainted the governors of the Hibernian ſchool with their intention of appropriating 3000 l. of the ſaid ſum for the uſe of that charity. The gentleman who informed them of this munificent donation, has added twenty guineas as his private gift thereto."

"*Dublin, June* 14. A few days ago, the 37th regiment of foot, which has rendezvouſed at Belfaſt ſome days paſt, were drawn out in a field near that town, when Lt-Col. Sir John Pennington [255.] addreſſed the troops, and remarked, that as they had not been aſſembled together this conſiderable time paſt, he thought it his duty to lay before them ſome obſervations neceſſary to be imprinted on their memory. He then informed them of the duty of a ſoldier, complimented them on their conſequence in the ſtate, and deſcribed in a very lively manner the advantages ſoldiers enjoyed over the lower order of people in civil life. He then proceeded to ſtate an inſtitution, the benefits of which they had ſome time enjoyed: the nature of it is as follows.—There are five different orders of diſtinction in the regiment, to each of which is annexed an honorary badge. To the firſt (which is merited by fifteen years ſervice in the regiment without being tried by a court-martial) is annexed the ſalary of four guineas yearly, over and above their pay.—The ſecond diſtinguiſhes thoſe who have ſerved ten years in the like manner; theſe have no ſalary, but are intitled to fall into the benefits of the firſt order in caſe of a vacancy (the number of each being limited). The third are intitled to two guineas yearly, after ſerving three years untried.—The fourth to one guinea, after two years ſervice.—And the fifth to ſixteen ſhillings, after one year's ſervice in like manner. The Lieutenant-Colonel, after expatiating on the generoſity of the officers, (the inſtitution being ſupported by their ſubſcription), farther acquainted them, that their Colonel, Sir Eyre Coote, (who was preſent), had generouſly added to the inſtitution by a donation of one thouſand guineas, the intereſt of which is to be applied for the before-mentioned purpoſes; and that thoſe ſoldiers who merited any part thereof were to be intitled to their reſpective rewards during life, notwithſtanding their being diſcharged, or even receiving his Majeſty's penſion: This, as he expreſſed it, was calculated at once to make them good ſoldiers and good men;—and muſt, if the troops have either honour or gratitude, infallibly diſtinguiſh them from the generality

of regiments under the crown, for the ſobriety of their behaviour, and the goodneſs of their diſcipline, and an example worthy of imitation by every body of men in his Majeſty's ſervice."

On the 15th of March the Commons, in a committee, went through the heads of a bill, to allow perſons of what profeſſion ſoever, to teſtify their allegiance to his Majeſty; which bill contains a new oath of allegiance, which Papiſts may take conſiſtent with their religious principles: and on the 2d of June the royal aſſent was given to — *An act to enable his Majeſty's ſubjects of whatever perſuaſion, to teſtify their allegiance to him.*

On the 4th of May the Lords and Commons waited on the Lord Lieutenant, with addreſſes to the King, thanking his Majeſty for returning a bill for the encouragement of tillage; to which gracious anſwers were given by his Majeſty. — We give extracts, viz.

Lords. "The improvement of agriculture is a benefit ſo univerſal, diffuſive, and permanent, in its nature, that it has ever been held a grand object in the eye of the greateſt princes: it is therefore peculiarly becoming the protection of a ſovereign, whoſe paternal attention extends to every part of his dominions.

Permit us, Sir, to add, that as it is at once the great ſource of population, civilization, and morality, it cannot fail of being the ſtrongeſt reinforcement, againſt all his enemies, to a monarch, who, making the ſpirit of the conſtitution his rule of conduct, and the intereſt of his people the end of all his actions, reigns all-powerful in the breaſt of every truly loyal ſubject."

Commons. "The improvement of agriculture, the extenſion of commerce, and the increaſe of population, are objects worthy the attention of the beſt of ſovereigns, and cannot fail to be the conſequence of this moſt excellent law. And we flatter ourſelves that it will be a pleaſing reflection in your royal breaſt, that the increaſe of population in this country will add to the numbers of the moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, at all times moſt zealouſly and affectionately devoted to your Majeſty, and to your illuſtrious houſe."

The royal aſſent was given, May 4. to — *An act for amending an act 29° Geo. II. "for the further encouragement of tillage."*

Congratulatory addreſſes on the approaching concluſion of the ſeſſion, were preſented to the Lord Lieutenant, May 25. by both Houſes.

"Among the ſalutary laws in this ſeſſion obtained, [ſay the Lords], we cannot avoid diſtinguiſhing that for granting a bounty on the exportation of corn, which we deem as an earneſt and pledge of your Excellency's ſolicitude for the intereſts of this country, and is an event which muſt fix in the minds of a grateful people the laſting remembrance of this glorious æra, and of the advantages derived to them under your government."

"Your Excellency's uniform attention [ſay the Commons] to every important object of government, and the peculiar wiſdom which your Excellency has manifeſted in thoſe regulations in our finances, which have ſo effectually reeſtabliſhed the declining credit of the nation, muſt, we are perſuaded, have laid the beſt foundation for that ſucceſsful interpoſition with our moſt gracious ſovereign, to which we attribute ſo many uſeful and ſalutary laws obtained for us this ſeſſion of parliament, amongſt which the act for the improvement of tillage, ſo long the object of our warmeſt wiſhes, will leave the moſt laſting impreſſion on the minds of a grateful and loyal people.

We have endeavoured to emulate your Excellency's example, in ſupporting government, by means the moſt conducive to the intereſt of thoſe we repreſent; and we have the utmoſt ſatisfaction to find, that the ſcheme for diſcharging the arrears upon the eſtabliſhment [21.] has been, at the ſame time, one principal cauſe of raiſing the public credit of the nation.

We feel, in the perfect enjoyment of every bleſſing of liberty, good order, and tranquillity, the peculiar obligations we owe to his Majeſty's goodneſs and paternal care, in placing over us a chief governor, whoſe adminiſtration, like his own great character, has been eminently diſtinguiſhed by juſtice, moderation, firmneſs, and wiſdom; whoſe unwearied endeavours to promote the proſperity of this kingdom, and whoſe virtues and exemplary conduct, which have ſecured him the juſt confidence of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects of Ireland, fill our minds with the warmeſt hopes that his Majeſty, as the higheſt mark of his royal favour unto us, will be graciouſly pleaſed long to continue your Excellency the chief governor of this kingdom."

His Excellency's anſwer to the Lords

was

was very obliging and polite; — we give his anſwer to the Commons entire, viz.

" Gentlemen, The approbation of the Houſe of Commons would be, at any time, the moſt honourable teſtimony of my conduct, and a high reward for my ſincere endeavours to promote the welfare of Ireland; but, at the cloſe of a ſeſſion, diſtinguiſhed by the beſt-conducted liberality to your ſovereign, and the moſt judicious arrangements for your country, it gives me uncommon ſatisfaction to receive the approbation of thoſe who have ſo well deſerved the thanks of the public. Your good conduct ſpeaks for itſelf. To have ſtated it moſt favourably to his Majeſty, was to have repreſented it truly; it is thoroughly underſtood, and moſt graciouſly accepted. Your dutiful behaviour and diſpoſitions are impreſſed upon the mind of the beſt of princes; and I ſhall take every other poſſible method to deſerve the eſteem of the Commons, and to promote the proſperity of this kingdom."

The parliament was prorogued on the 2d of June. — The Lord Lieutenant, in his ſpeech on that occaſion, ſays,

" I reflect, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that the many difficulties and embarraſſments which appeared at our firſt meeting, have been ſurmounted and removed ſo ably and effectually, as to anſwer my warmeſt wiſhes, and to exceed my moſt ſanguine expectations.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, I have his Majeſty's expreſs commands to thank you, in his name, for the extraordinary and ſeaſonable ſupplies, which you have granted, and which his Majeſty juſtly conſiders as a conſpicuous inſtance of your attachment to his royal perſon and government; and I am to aſſure you, that they are as graciouſly and favourably accepted, as they have been liberally and chearfully given. It is a ſtriking proof of your wiſdom and ſagacity, that the means which you have uſed for raiſing the ſupplies have not only ſupported his Majeſty's government, but have, at the ſame time, raiſed and eſtabliſhed public and private credit, and promoted the commerce, manufactures, and induſtry, of the kingdom.

My Lords, and Gentlemen, I ſhould have reviewed my adminiſtration with little ſatisfaction to myſelf, if, while ſo much had been done for the honourable ſupport of government, no acquiſition had been obtained for this country. But among the many uſeful laws paſſed this ſeſſion of parliament, the act for granting an effectual bounty on the exportation of corn, affords the ſtrongeſt proof of the paternal attention of the moſt beneficent ſovereign, to the welfare and proſperity of his dutiful and affectionate ſubjects of this kingdom; and has formed the moſt complete ſyſtem of laws, for the encouragement of tillage, that exiſts in any country."

SCOTLAND.

At a meeting of the managers of the Edinburghſhire police-fund, held June 29. it was found, that the collections for the year 1773 amounted to L. 120 : 1 : 6, the expences incurred that year to L. 64, 5 s. 6 d. and the balance remaining on hand to L. 182 : 12 : 3. [xxxii. 727.]

In terms of certain regulations made laſt ſeſſion of parliament, to be obſerved by perſons applying to the Houſe of Commons for private bills, the town-council of Edinburgh gave notice in the papers of Aug. 29. that the city intend to apply next ſeſſion for an act to enable them to make proper communications between the city and Leith, and for that purpoſe to make and repair turnpike-roads, which are intended to paſs through the pariſhes of St Giles's, St Cuthbert's, and South Leith. —— Remarks on this advertiſement by two different perſons have appeared. — Both contend, that a more diſtinct view of the plan ought to be publiſhed. — One of them obſerves, that many taxes are at preſent levied, ſeemingly for the ſame purpoſe, under the heads, 1. of cauſey-mail; 2. for the walk of Leith, on the two-penny duty; 3. for the coach-road, by a toll at the Water-gate, with carters ſervices, &c.; and, 4. by the late revival of an obſolete act for ſtatute-work; to which if we add the county turnpike-laws, we have no leſs than five taxes for one end: concluding, that unleſs a majority of the inhabitants approve of the intended application, it ſhould be petitioned againſt. — The other thinks it would be better, that a voluntary ſubſcription ſhould be entered into, under the patronage of the city-member, for making the new road, than allow a perpetual tax to be fixed upon the inhabitants and their poſterity; and that if the waſte ground at the head of Leith walk (which belongs to the public) were feued out for houſes, a large

large ſum might thereby be raiſed towards the expence of the new road.

The committee appointed by the laſt aſſembly [272.] to inquire into the facts charged againſt Mr Finlay, had ſeveral meetings. After finiſhing the examination of a fourth witneſs, between ten and eleven o'clock at night of July 27. it was moved to adjourn to a future day, and call before them a few more witneſſes. In oppoſition to this it was moved to cloſe the examination, and proceed immediately to make up the report. Upon the queſtion put, Call more witneſſes, or Not? it carried by a great majority, Not. From this reſolution Mr Chiefly diſſented, and proteſted, That it ſhould not preclude him, with any two members that might join him, from calling more witneſſes, and taking their evidence upon oath by way of precognition, if there ſhould appear to be good reaſon for it. To which diſſent and proteſt Dr Dryſdale adhered. The committee then cauſed read the whole evidence; after which they adjourned till ſeven o'clock next morning. At this meeting neither of the two diſſenters attended. The report was then made up; — in ſubſtance, That the precognitions taken before the committee ſhould be tranſmitted to the next aſſembly, with this opinion, That if Mr Finlay would make ſome acknowledgement to the aſſembly for the ſingularity and irregularity of his behaviour, that then he ſhould be diſmiſſed with a ſlight cenſure; but if he refuſed to make any ſubmiſſion, that the preſbytery of Stirling ſhould be directed to give him a libel.

Emigrations continue. — On the 12th of July, Lieut. William Grant, late of the 42d regiment, took ſhipping from Fort-William, with his wife and family, and about 150 other paſſengers, for Mull, where they are to go on board the Moore, Maclarty of Greenock, for New York. Mr Grant rented a conſiderable farm in the country of Urquhart, Inverneſsſhire, but an extravagant rent has obliged him to abandon it, and retire to America. The highlanders going out with him are chiefly from the country of Urquhart, and the wilds of Glenmoriſon; and nothing but extreme poverty could have obliged them to abandon their native country. Such of them as had not money to pay for their freight, have indented themſelves and families. They have taken out a ſchoolmaſter along with them.

"*New York, July* 18. Wedneſday laſt arrived here from Greenock, Capt. Bog, with about 300 paſſengers; among whom were Mr Cummings, his lady, and family, Capt. Macpherſon, his family, and the Rev. Mr Addiſon," &c.

"*London, Aug.* 9. We are aſſured, that, according to propoſals lately made to government for rendering the iſlands of the Orkneys more uſeful to the empire of Great Britain, by making them the centre of the herring, white, and whale fiſheries; Lord North, and the heads of adminiſtration, have determined upon a plan for improving thoſe iſlands. -- In point of ſituation, theſe iſlands have many, and thoſe very ſingular advantages. They are in the very centre of trade, or at leaſt might be made ſo, to all the northern kingdoms of Europe; they lie open at all ſeaſons for the navigation to and from America, and are ſeated in the middle between the Shetland and the Weſtern iſlands; to which we may add, that veſſels from them may run down with equal facility either on the eaſt or weſt ſide of Great Britain. Though hitherto little conſidered, theſe remote iſlands are moſt conveniently and happily diſpoſed, from their different ſizes and circumſtances, for the introduction of many valuable commodities from foreign countries to increaſe the number of their materials; and the ſame method might be uſed for the improvement of their own breed of horſes, ſwine, ſheep, goats, and black cattle. Thus ſupplied with the means of an eaſy and plentiful ſubſiſtence, together with an additional ſtock of commodities proper to exerciſe their ſkill, their labour, and their application; and the preſent inhabitants being inſtructed by a few families ſent and ſettled amongſt them for that purpoſe; theſe iſles, in the ſpace of a few years, would be made the ſeats of a variety of manufactures, by the help of which, the people who dwell there would quickly be enabled to carry on a beneficial and extenſive foreign trade; more eſpecially, if to, or rather previous to all theſe conſiderations, we add, that which is indeed the moſt obvious improvement, their entering into, and ſteadily purſuing what was intended them by nature, almoſt every kind of fiſhery."

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

July 15. At his caſtle of reſidence, the Hereditary Prince of Baden-Dourlach, to the Princeſs Amelia Frederique of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

Aug. 5. At Brompton, Sir John Fielding, Kt, to Miſs Sedgeley, of that place.

7. At Bath, the Rt Hon. Charles Hamilton, to Miſs Frances Calvert.

At Carton-houſe, Ireland, the Earl of Bellamont, K. B. to Lady Emily Fitzgerald, ſiſter to the Duke of Leinſter.

BIRTHS.

July 21. At Dublin, the Lady of Lord Viſcount Boyne, of a ſon.

Aug. 5. At Edinburgh, the Counteſs-dowager of Dumfries and Stair, wife of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Advocate, of a ſon.

At Invergary houſe, Mrs Macdonell of Glengary, of a ſon.

31. In Hanover, the Princeſs, conſort of Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

July 3. Prince Auguſtus of Holſtein-Gottorp. —— "*Petersburg, July* 22. On Wedneſday laſt the Empreſs received the melancholy account of the loſs of the Prince of Holſtein. His Highneſs, about a month ago, imbarked as a volunteer on board the Commodore's ſhip of the fleet now cruiſing in the Baltic; and on the 3d inſtant, in coming down from the main-top, he unfortunately miſſed his hold, and fell into the ſea. Three ſailors jumped overboard immediately, but not time enough to ſave him." *Lond. gaz.*

11. At his ſeat of Johnſon-hall, in Albany, North America, Sir William Johnſon, Bt, ſuperintendant for Indian affairs.

Aug. At Vienna, Mr Mazarella, aged 105. A few months before his death, he had new teeth; and his hair, which was grown gray by old age, became black again.

3. Mrs Jean Stewart, eldeſt daughter of Lord Blairhall, and relict of John Hamilton of Grange, Eſq;

14. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Carolina Kerr, daughter of the late Lord Charles Kerr, and ſpouſe of Alexander Kincaid, Eſq; his Majeſty's printer and ſtationer for Scotland.

19. At Donzac, in France, aged 109, Mary Fillol de la Tour de Bontemp, relict of the Sieur Balzac de St Paul.

22. Thomas Graham of Ballagan, Eſq;

23. At Fither-row, Miſs Agnes Gibſon, daughter of Mr Thomas Gibſon, one of the principal clerks of ſeſſion.

24. At Ealing, in Hampſhire, aged 107, Mr Robin Bettſom, formerly a ſerjeant in the 14th regiment of foot.

25. At Edinburgh, aged 48, Mrs Anne Callender, ſpouſe of Mr William Henry writer in Edinburgh.

27. At London, aged 69, Henry-Francis Lord Widdrington, eldeſt ſon of Lord Widdrington who was attainted in 1716. Dying without iſſue, the male line of that ancient family is extinct; and the large eſtates he got by his mother and uncle, deſcend to his nephew Thomas Eyre, Eſq; of Haſſop, in the county of Derby.

29. At Dundee, Miſs Chriſtie Campbell, daughter of the deceaſed Dr Archibald Campbell, profeſſor of church-hiſtory in the univerſity of St Andrew's.

28. John Carmichael of Maulſlie, Eſq; He was unfortunately drowned as he was attempting to ford the river Clyde, a little above his own houſe.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Aug 2. to conſtitute Thomas Browne, Eſq; (Clarencieux King of Arms), a Principal King of Engliſh Arms, and a principal officer of Arms of the Noble order of the Garter; and to grant unto him that office which is commonly called *Garter*, and alſo the name *Garter*, with the ſtyle, liberties, pre-eminencies, and emoluments, belonging and anciently accuſtomed to the ſaid office, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Townley, Kt.

3. to create Lt-Gen. George Howard, and the Rt Hon. John Blaquiere, Knights of the Moſt Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

4. to appoint Robert Irvine, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's agent in the cities of Rotterdam, Dordrecht, und Shiedam, and town of Delftſhaven, upon the Maeſe, in Holland; —and John Peter, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's conſul in the ſeveral ports of Oſtend, Newport, and Bruges, in the province of Flanders, in the room of Robert Irvine, Eſq;

16. on their humble petition, to reincorporate the merchants, tradeſmen, and freeholders, of Helleſton, Cornwall, by the name of *The Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of Helleſton*, and to grant and confirm to them, and their ſucceſſors, their ancient powers, and privileges.

23. on the humble petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes, of the borough of Abingdon, Berks, to grant unto them, and their ſucceſſors, a power to chuſe, every year, two perſons out of the body of the capital burgeſſes, to execute the offices of juſtices of the peace within that borough, and its precincts, for one whole year.

23. to appoint William Nelthorpe, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in Scotland, in the room of Joſeph Tudor, Eſq; deceaſed. [Mr R. Elliſton Philips ſucceeds Mr Nelthorpe as Secretary, and Mr Shadrach Moyſe ſucceeds Mr Philips as Firſt Clerk to the Secretary.]

27. to

27. to grant unto Ralph Bigland, Esq; (Norroy King of Arms), the office of Clarencieux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the south, east, and west parts of England.

War-office, August 4. 1774.

2d troop of horse-guards: George Marsh (Clerk) is appointed to be Chaplain, vice Thomas Forde; by purchase.

1st reg. of dragoon-guards: Richard Rose Gent. to be Cornet, vice Edmund Andrews; by purchase.

1st reg. of dragoons: Corn. Francis Bateman Dashwood to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Needham preferred; by purchase.

Ditto: William Spencer, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Francis Bateman Dashwood; by purchase.

Coldstream reg. of foot-guards: Lord Dunglass to be Ensign, vice George Turnpenny Symes, deceased.

Royals, 1st bat.: Maj. Thomas Fraser to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Dalrymple; by purchase.

Ditto, 2d bat.: Lieut. John Cochran to be Captain, vice John Hill, preferred; by purchase.

2d reg. of foot: Lt-Col. Thomas Oswald, (from halfpay), to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robert Raitt, who exchanges.

36th reg. of foot: Thomas Baker, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Matthews; by purchase.

39th reg. of foot: Ens. Thomas William Winter to be Lieutenant, vice Ralph Evans; by purchase.

Ditto: John Gordon, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas William Winter; by purchase.

48th reg. of foot: Ens. Daniel Coleman to be Lieutenant, vice George Malone, deceased.

Ditto: ——— Fenton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Daniel Coleman.

70th reg. of foot: Quartermaster George Williamson to be Ensign, vice Russell Chapman, deceased.

Ditto: William Hutchinson, late Serjeant-Major, to be Quartermaster, vice George Williamson.

War-office, Aug. 25.

1st reg. of foot-guards: Col. Lancelot Baugh is appointed to be Third Major, vice Richard Earl of Cavan, preferred.

Ditto: Lt-Col. Temple West to be Captain of a company, vice Lancelot Baugh.

Ditto: Maj. William Fleming, of the 64th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Temple West.

Royals, 2d bat.: Ens. William Warren to be Lieutenant, vice John Maxwell; by purchase.

Ditto: John Rowlis, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Warren; by purchase.

25th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Elphinston to be Captain, vice Alexander Wade; by purchase.

Ditto: Ens. George Douglas to be Lieutenant, vice John Elphinston; by purchase.

Ditto: Hay M'Douall, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Douglas; by purchase.

Ditto: Lieut. Charles Smith to be Quartermaster, vice John Elphinston; by purchase.

39th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Cairns to be Captain, vice John Aug. Dumaresque; by purchase.

Ditto: Ens. Robert Brent to be Lieutenant, vice William Cairns; by purchase.

Ditto: John Shutz, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert Brent; by purchase.

52d reg. of foot: Lieut. Edward Collier, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Palmer, who exchanges.

64th reg. of foot: Maj. Thomas Musgrave to be Major, vice William Fleming, preferred.

Ditto: Capt. Patrick Calder to be Captain, vice Thomas Musgrave.

Ditto: Lieut. Frederick Bowes to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Patrick Calder.

Ditto: Ens. Thomas Blood to be Lieutenant, vice Frederick Bowes.

Lt-Col. Charles Rainsford, of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, to be Aid-de-camp to his Majesty, vice Colonel Lancelot Baugh, preferred.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Sept. 9. 1774.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	27 s. 0 d.	26 s. 0 d.	24 s. 9 d.
Bear,	21 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0 d.	17 s. 9 d.
Oats,	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 2 d.	16 s. 6 d.
Peafe,	17 s. 6 d.	16 s. 2 d.	15 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, Sept. 16. 1774. Oat-meal, 1 s. 1 d. Bear-meal, 7 d. 2 f. Peafe-meal, 8 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for August 1774.

Within the city	Males 32	Fem. 34	66	98. Incr. 14.
In the Weft-kirk-yard	Males 15	Fem. 17	32	

Age.			No.	Diseases.	No.
Under		2	38	Aged ———	10
Between	2 &	5	16	Bowelhive —	4
	5 &	10	6	Childbed —	3
	10 &	20	4	Chincough —	4
	20 &	30	6	Conſumption —	20
	30 &	40	4	Dropſy —	3
	40 &	50	4	Fever —	23
	50 &	60	6	Gravel —	2
	60 &	70	4	Inflammation —	1
	70 &	80	6	Murdered —	1
	80 &	90	4	Small pox —	18
	90 &	100	0	Stillborn —	5
				Suddenly —	3
				Water in head —	1